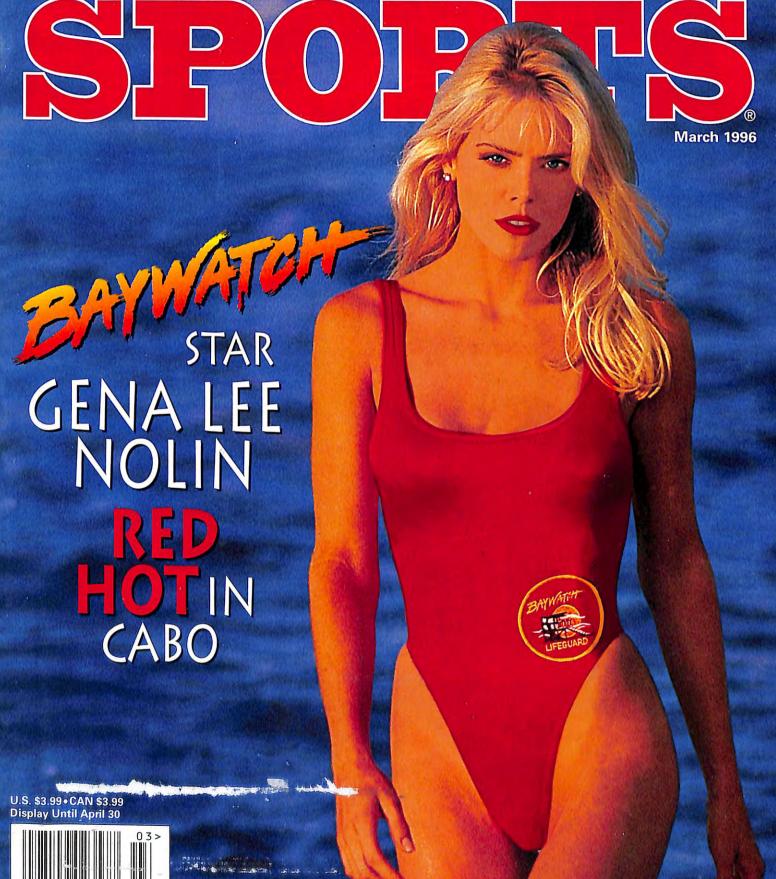
Swimsuit special with Baywatch star Gena Lee Nolin

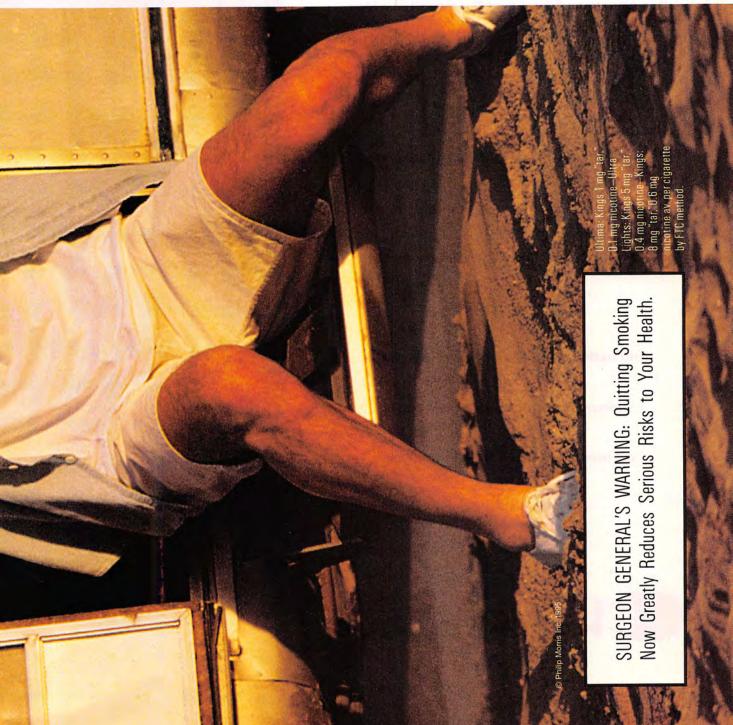
INSIDE







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We have a confession to make:

The Champion Sleeveless Tee wasn't our idea.

NBA players created it a few years back

at the All-Star game.

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before the shoot-around.

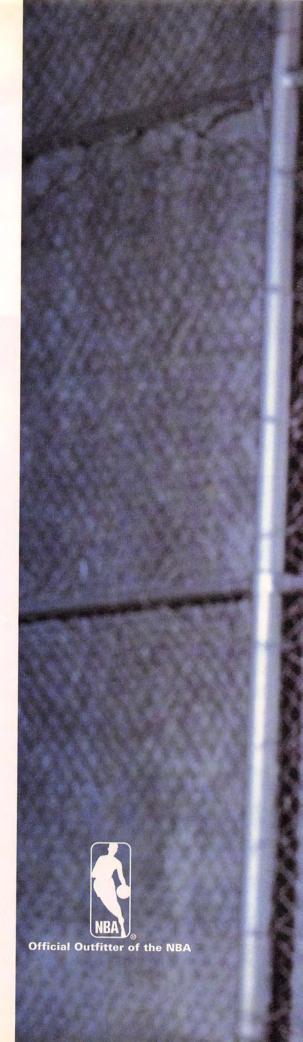
For more freedom. For a better feel.

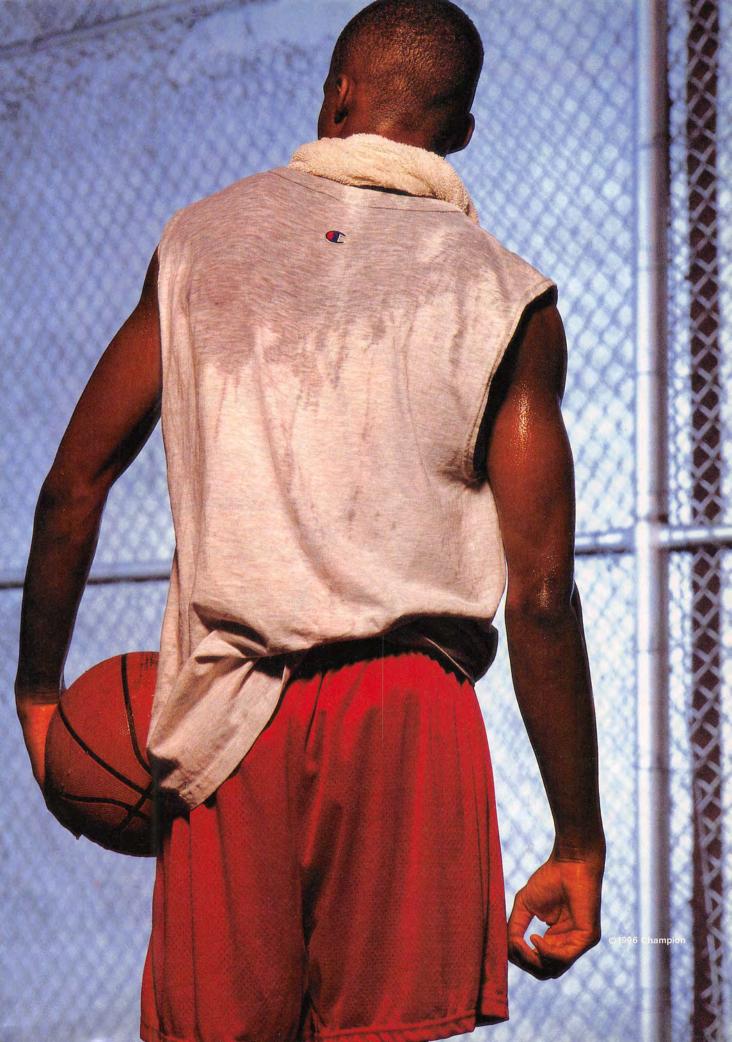
Good thinking.

And nothing hooks up better with those supremely comfortable mesh shorts we invented for the NBA in the '70s.

Thanks fellas.







INSIDE SPORTS

MARCH 1996 VC

VOL. 18, NO. 3

FEATURES

22 Inside Interview: Charles Barkley

This setting Sun still lights up at the prospect of an NBA title By DAVID CASSTEVENS

32 The Pitcher's Pitcher

Our exclusive stats reveal exactly how dominant Greg Maddux was in 1995 By JIM KAAT

44 A Real Slam Dunk

UConn's Ray Allen looks like the next Michael Jordan—and this time we *mean* it By JEFF RYAN

48 Shifting Into the Fast Lane

NASCAR—the last bastion of gearheads and good ol' boys—is going mainstream By BOB KNOTTS

62 Capital Crimes

The long-suffering Washington Bullets may be the NBA's most star-crossed team By JOHN FEINSTEIN

72 Swimsuit '96: Red Hot in Cabo

"Baywatch" star Gena Lee Nolin sparkles as we travel to Cabo San Lucas to show you the year's hottest swimwear fashions Photography by JOHN BECKETT

DEPARTMENTS

8 Publisher's Note

20 Inside Issues

10 Letters

60 Behind the Wheel

12 Pro & Con

66 Numbers

14 The Insider

68 The Good Doctor

18 Media

70 The Fan

OUR BLUE HEAVEN

"Baywatch" star Gena Lee Nolin, in a swimsuit from Sauvage (\$68). 18-karat gold, 3½-karat diamond earrings by Henry Dunay, from Neiman-Marcus.









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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

"Baywatch" and the Baja

T ALL BEGAN SEVEN YEARS ago at Tower 18, Santa Monica Beach, Calif., with a lifeguard and an idea. Greg Bonan, also a documentary producer, thought that a television show based on the life of a lifeguard could be just as successful as the thenhit TV show "Emergency." However, the idea wasn't to see the light of day without some luck—and if

luck truly is preparation coming



I.S. and "Baywatch" star Gena Lee Nolin [top, center] traveled to Cabo San Lucas, at the southern tip of Baja California, to shoot this year's swimsuit issue.

in contact with opportunity, the following scenario must be the epitome.

Enter Doug Schwartz, a successful television producer who soon was to be Greg's brother-in-law. The experience and know-how of Doug and his partner, Michael Berk, combined with Greg's enthusiasm and technical knowledge, earned "Baywatch" a pilot on NBC. Seven years later—seven years of commitment, faith, and an indomitable will to survive—"Baywatch" has become the hottest show

on earth, with more than one billion viewers worldwide.

OCEAN

This year's swimsuit issue features new "Baywatch" star Gena Lee Nolin.

Born and raised in Duluth, Gena has set Hollywood on its ear with a fresh new look and a terrific girl-next-door attitude. In addition to featuring Gena, INSIDE SPORTS, for a while, became a part of the whole "Baywatch" family. We did our casting on the beach at the show's headquarters, and "Baywatch" shot a video segment on location in Mexico with us. The combination of TV's No. 1 show and sports publishing's hottest swimsuit issue makes for an exciting photo feature, which begins on page 72.

abo San Lucas, Mexico, is a city in the southern Baja region of Los Cabos [see map], an area of spectacular scenery. The sun rises over the Sea of Cortez and sets over the Pacific-and a drive of just a few minutes will allow you to enjoy both. The terrain is varied, with hills, mountains, and desert vegetation to offset the expected sand and surf. Rain is all but a mirage (which was perfect for our visit). The beaches are very clean and safe. The larger hotels are topnotch; we stayed at the Meliá Cabo Real Beach and Golf Resort and were treated like royalty. And last, but certainly not least, the food was incredibly good everywhere we went.

I f you want to see all the area has to offer, though, hire a guide. Ours was Gabriela Bremer, wife of Hugo Bremer, the assistant manager of the Cabo Real. Her knowledge of Los Cabos, as well as her



ality and gentle persuasiveness made it possible for our crew to shoot on completely empty mile-long beaches and in picturesque local villages and private homes. We also shot in public places like Da Giorgio restaurant, where we stopped service, and San Jose, where we stopped traffic. Gabriela smoothed over the disruptions as our crew of 28 hauled equipment all over the landscape. My thanks to Gabriela and Hugo-and a special thanks to the following people, without whom we never could have accomplished so

charming person-

much: Photography: John Beckett and his crew (Ron Ricco, Brian Eaves, David Vacula, and Ken Ferdman). Hair and Makeup: Dawn Caldwell and Patty Wheelock. Meliá Cabo Real Beach and Golf Resort: Cristobal Tortosa. "Baywatch": Greg Bonan, Doug Schwartz, Michael Berk, David Hasselhoff, Kevin Beggs, Alicia Smith, Michael Weinstein, David Hagar, and David Braff. Transportation: Steve Brown. Video: Kelly Nelson, Steve Miles, and Jesse Pomeroy. I.S. Production Staff: Rob Merett, Howard Fisher, and Cyndi Ehrlich. CD-ROM: Alan Sterling and Red Maxwell.



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LETTERS

Riley's class

I commend Bob Rubin on a top-class interview with a top-class individual: Pat Riley ["Visionary," January 1996]. The interview clearly presented the views of a true coach, and a man I proudly can say I look up to.

Riley has proved he is not only a championship coach, but a champion as a person. He exemplifies what a coach is supposed to be: a leader and a mentor. The New York Knicks didn't realize a good thing when they had it. Although I am a Knicks fan and Riley's Miami Heat are division rivals, I can't help but pull for them and wish great success to a man I try to emulate.

Al Shurdom Wayne, N.J.

Rison's crass

Your December interview with Andre Rison ["A Quantum Leap"] let me know exactly what kind of person he really is.

Andre Rison is cocky and spiteful. He says his Atlanta Falcons coaches had no reason to suspend him, and that he never missed a meeting he thought was important. If Rison missed a players meeting, the coach had *every right* to suspend him.

Rison is a good player, but by no means is he a Jerry Rice or a Michael Irvin. He has talent, but not that much—no matter what he says.

Dennis K. Bramlett Fort Campbell, Ky.

Lame Duck logos

Concerning the "Insider" on university athletic departments changing school logos to increase revenue ["If You Change It, Will They Buy?" January]: At the University of Oregon, our mascot, the Duck, is represented (with Disney's permission) by Donald Duck. Last year Disney decided that Donald could not be sold outside of the Eugene-Springfield area, home of the U. of O. The athletic department was forced to come up with an alternative logo on T-shirts, hats, etc., to sell out of town. This means that if you live in the Portland area, 100 miles away, and want to buy Duck paraphernalia (represented by Donald for more than 30 years), you now must either drive to Eugene or settle for the second-rate "backup Duck" the athletic department was forced to cre-

This is one university that came up with

a new logo not to increase revenues, but to maintain them.

Cory J. Crawford Eugene, Ore.

College or cash?

In his column "He'll Miss More Than He Thinks" [January], Stedman Graham is setting a double standard in regard to Kevin Garnett. If Garnett were an average high school graduate with no basketball skills and no means to attend college, he would be expected to find a job and make a living. It would have been absolutely ridiculous



Riley, a champion on the court and on the bench, is everything a coach should be.

for Garnett to pass up an opportunity of a lifetime.

Mr. Graham also fails to mention that Garnett's million-dollar contract gives him the means to pursue a college education later. The million-dollar contract will not always be there, but the means for a multimillionaire to get a college education will be. All of us wish we had the opportunity to become a millionaire at the age of 18. Those who criticize Garnett's decision probably are amazed that an 18-year-old can have his cake and eat it, too.

John Mendiola Edna, Texas

As a retired educator and avid sports fan,

I wish to commend Stedman Graham for his insightful columns in the December and January issues concerning young peo ple and sports. These articles should be required reading for any adult working with child or teen athletes.

> L.B. Clark Tucsor

Dallas is done—to death

I was disappointed to see "Don't Doubt Dallas" on the cover of your January issue Over the past several years I have enjoyed the quality approach INSIDE SPORTS has

taken to journalism. Independent thinking and fresh ideas not controlled by sports commercialism drew me away from the "other" magazine. Please don't leave me abandoned by the side of the road as you contemplate jumping on the bandwagon of current hot topics.

Pleasantly fresh NFL topics still exist: Cincinnati Bengals quarterback Jeff Blake; Denver Broncos rookie running back Terrell Davis; the Detroit Lions receiving tandem of Herman Moore and Brett Perriman; the Kansas City Chiefs. All of the above are more intriguing than another cover of the overhyped and overcovered Cowboys or San Francisco 49ers.

J.D. Heithoff Emporia, Kan.

Seeds of thought...

When will the NFL realize that its postseason system is anticlimactic when its two best teams are in the same conference? Why not change the system so the No. 1 seed from each conference plays the other conference's No. 2. Last January Pittsburgh would have played

Dallas in Pittsburgh, and San Francisco would have faced San Diego at Candlestick Park. This probably would have created a Dallas-San Fran Super Bowl—and generated a lot more interest and TV ratings. But I guess such a system will happen when dogs fly, taxes are lowered, and NCAA Division I football has a playoff system.

Scott Griffith Houston

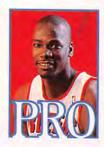
INSIDE Sports welcomes your comments. Letters to the editor should include your address and a daytime telephone number. Mail them to Letters, c/o Inside Sports, 990 Grove Street, Evanston, IL 60201, or fax to (708) 491-0867. Letters may be edited for clarity and brevity.



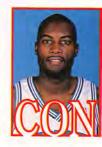
PRO & CON

Has the closer NBA three-point line made the game better?

AS THE BUMP-AND-GRIND DEFENSIVE TACTICS OF THE NEW YORK KNICKS AND OTHER TEAMS drained the offensive life out of the NBA a few years ago, critics cried that the game had become sluggish. In response, the league made several rule changes before the 1994-95 season; one was to move the three-point line from 23'9" at its apex to a uniform 22'0". The result: The three-point shot has become an integral part of the offensive scheme of most teams. Only four of the 27 teams in 1994-95 launched fewer than 1,000 shots from long distance. The world champion Houston Rockets led the way with 1,757 long-range attempts; 22.8% of the Rockets' offense came from beyond the arc. Nearly 19% of all shots in the league last season were taken from three-point range; that increased to almost 20% in the early stage of this season. On an average, roughly 30 shots are taken from behind the three-point line in every NBA game.



Clifford Robinson of the Portland Trail Blazers is one of many NBA players who has taken advantage of the new line. After taking just 53 three-pointers in 1993-94, Robinson fired 383 treys last season; he is averaging nearly seven three-point attempts per game. He believes moving the line has helped the game. Glen Rice of the Charlotte Hornets won the three-point shooting contest during last year's All-Star Weekend and is regarded as one of the league's premier shooters. His trey attempts have risen by 30% since the line was moved. Rice argues that the closer line devalues the skills of the league's true long-range bombers. Robinson and Rice spoke with contributing writer DAVID MOORE.



Robinson: I like the new line. It makes the three-point shot more of a weapon and opens up opportunities for other guys who are capable of scoring. I've always had the confidence to take the outside shot, but now I feel extremely comfortable.

I've tried to add a few more things to my game. If you have an open three-pointer, that's a great shot to take if you're capable of knocking it down. Rice: The old three-point line was for the guys who could shoot the ball from long range-the guys who could say they were good shooters. With the line being closer, everybody can shoot the three-pointer now. When it was farther back, there weren't a lot of players who could shoot it. It was much tougher. Now you've got centers trying to shoot it. Robinson: I really don't think that's true, that guys who aren't good shooters can hit the shot. It's still a long shot. If you look, a lot of guys are still stepping back. They're still a foot behind the line. I don't see that much of a difference. Rice: Too many people are shooting the three. If it was

back farther, the guys who are shooting it now wouldn't even try to shoot it. As for giving me an advantage or disadvantage, I don't think a lot of these guys should be classified as three-point shooters. Robinson: It's possible that guys who shouldn't be taking that shot are, but I would hope-or think-if they're taking it, they would have their coaches behind them. If they can't make that shot, the coaches wouldn't let them try it. If you feel you can make it, take it.

Rice: It's just not a challenge. I felt that way all along.
Before, it was a threat. You never saw a center trying to shoot a three-pointer. Now it's like a regular shot.

Robinson: It's silly to say—as some do—that the shorter line penalizes the good shooters. If you're a great shooter from 23'9'', you should be an even better shooter from 22'0''. I can see where some will say that with the line being closer, the defense can react quicker. But that's part of the game—making adjustments.

Rice: I'm not saying it penalizes the good shooters—if centers are shooting it, it's no problem for us. But so many more players taking that shot does minimize at least some of the impact a really good shooter had on the game when the line was back. With the line being in so much closer, it makes the offense a little bit tighter. Defenses don't have to rotate as far as they used to. In a sense, that is penalizing the offense.

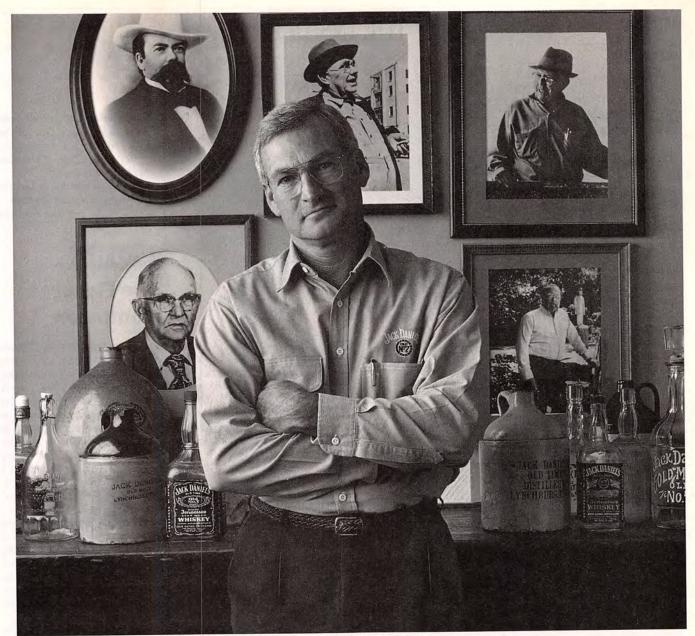
Robinson: It hasn't changed the game dramatically as far as the scores go, but I think this has had a positive impact, offensively and defensively. The defense is able to react a little better now because it doesn't have as much ground to cover. It's actually helped as far as the rotation is concerned. Before, most threes were wide-open shots.

Offensively, teams use it more as a strategy. Look at the Rockets over the past few years. They have done a good job spreading the floor. You have to double-team a great post player like Hakeem Olajuwon—then they have players spot up at the three-point line around him. If you have a great passer out of the post who reacts to the double-team and gets the ball to the

open man, you have it all. You always want to start your offense from the inside out. You don't want to just come out and bomb them from long range. Some nights that might help you, but most times it will hurt you.

Rice: I don't think the shorter line has had a negative effect on teams I know of. If anything, it helps them more than it hurts them. Houston and Orlando are doing a really good job of using the threepoint line now. I don't think we do a bad job either.

I guess the shorter line makes games more exciting because anybody at any given time is capable of knocking down a three-pointer. But I just shake my head when I see some of these guys taking that shot. I won't say whothey know who they are. Robinson: I think the line is just fine where it is now. Guys are learning how to use it more and more-it's become an integral part of the game. Rice: It really doesn't matter to me, but I'm sure the guys who wanted it moved up definitely don't want it moved back. Only the real shooters would like to see it go back.



Clockwise from top left, that's Jack Daniel, Jess Motlow, Lem Tolley, Frank Bobo and Jess Gamble. (Jimmy's in the middle).

JACK DANIEL'S HEAD DISTILLER, Jimmy Bedford, has lots of folks looking over his shoulder.

Since 1866, we've had only six head distillers. (Every one a Tennessee boy, starting with Mr. Jack Daniel himself.) Like those before him, Jimmy's mindful of our traditions, such as the oldtime way we smooth our whiskey through 10 feet of hard maple charcoal. He knows Jack Daniel's drinkers will judge him with every sip. So he's not about to change a thing. The five gentlemen on his wall surely must be pleased about that.

SMOOTH SIPPIN' TENNESSEE WHISKEY

THE INSIDER

Culture

A New Pecking Order

WHEN 3.5 BILLION PEOPLE around the world tune in to the opening ceremonies of the 1996 Olympic Games July 19, they'll be treated to the traditional procession of athletes, Olympic oath, and torch-lighting ceremony. Roasted pigeons, however, won't be on the menu.

In December the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games agreed to forgo a tradition born 100 years ago, at the first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896, of releasing live doves into the air as a symbol of international peace and brotherhood. At the root of this decision was an episode at the 1988 games in Seoul: A few of the released birds perched on the rim of the huge torch cauldron and perished when it was lit.

Pigeon-shaped balloons were substituted at the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer because of the bitter cold, but when ACOG appeared to be reviving the livebird ceremony for '96, animal-rights groups swung into action. ACOG received petitions signed by hundreds of interested parties worldwide—among the signatories were Hedgehog Care, Tusk Force, and Kim Basinger—and eventually acquiesced, promising instead a "theatrical and symbolic" release of birds.

Balloons again? Maybe not; animal rights groups also point out that when the balloons land on water and eventually deflate, they become a potentially lethal meal for marine life. "We're not trading one problem to get another one, trust me," says Laurie Olsen, communications director for ACOG.

And with good reason. From a financial standpoint, the opening ceremonies are more important to the Olympics' corporate sponsors and broadcast partners than any 100-meter dash final. NBC could

make as much resoluas a million tion." ACOG dollars from a was drawn reluc-30-second spot tantly into the fight during the openand decided, many ing ceremonies. months later, to move And when dozens the prelims from Cobb of corporations-County. Gay-rights groups including Xerox, IBM, rejoiced and announced that and UPS-shelled out ACOG was on their side. up to \$40 million each ACOG was studiously neutral, for top-level Olympic sponsorsaying only that the prelims ships, their prime inducement, were moved to a venue that according to many analysts, "will allow us to fully meet our was to get their hands on openobjective of putting on the best ing ceremonies tickets, to be Olympic Games in history." used to entertain important "All of this is par for the corporate clients. Indeed, at course," says Marty Appel, the opening cerea former ACOG vice monies nearly half president for of the seats at the public relations

The opening ceremonies are

the Olympics for many-but

All the more reason, from the standpoint of the Olympic suits, to avoid unpleasant scenes and unfanations a

vorable PR.

"You think of the Olympics as athletic competition in a pure and wholesome sense, and one little thing—though it seems small—can blow up in your face," says Bob Ibach, senior vice president of Chicago-based Golin-Harris Public Relations, whose clients are among those with Olympic tie-ins. "A small thing can have you walking on eggshells."

Olympic Stadium

will be filled by

the Games' cor-

porate interests.

Indeed, ACOG has had to step carefully in the past few years. Gayrights groups protested in 1993 when officials in suburban Cobb County—where some Olympic volleyball prelims were to take place—passed an anti-gay "lifestyle "In an event this enormous, involving nearly 200 nations and logistics beyond anything anyone has dreamed, almost every special-interest group is going to be heard from at some point. But almost all of it has been anticipated."

who now holds

a similar posi-

tion with the

Topps trading

card company.

Anticipated and resolved, because the opening ceremonies are simply too important to mess up. American viewers don't realize just how important. "It is far more important than any of the sports contests," says John MacAloon, a professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago and an expert on Olympic history. "The majority of the 197 countries represented in Atlanta will have their athletes eliminated in the first minute of competition. To march in

that ceremony is, along with mem bership in the United Nations, one of the two essential criteria to be met for recognition as a nation state in the world today."

Surely that status can be cele brated without cooking any birds.

-Noah Liberman

Update

The Fight Continues

IN FEBRUARY 1995, AMERICAN boxer Gerald McClellan was knocked out by Nigel Benn during the 10th round of a WBC super middleweight title fight. McClellan was taken to a London hospital to undergo emergency surgery to have a blood clot removed from his brain. Following the life-saving surgery, the fighter woke from a coma with severe brain damage. He was left blind, memory-impaired, and unable to walk.

For a time, media reports about McClellan's medical condition were common. Boxing fans grieved, and the safety of the sport was debated. Over the course of the year, though, the tragedy faded from news reports and from our collective consciousness.

McClellan, 28, has been back in this country for nearly a year. He was in a rehabilitation facility until mid-August, then was moved to his hometown of Freeport, Ill., about 100 miles northwest of Chicago. Shortly thereafter, his three sisters assumed primary responsibility for his care. With help from their aunt, brother, and four half-brothers—not to mention family friends—they see to McClellan's recovery.

"Gerald needs round-the-clock care," says his sister Lisa, 27, who gave up her job as a health care worker to devote her energy to her brother. "My sisters and I each take eight-hour shifts. He can't be left alone."

McClellan has made some gains since the injury. "He's healthy," Lisa says. "He weighs 195 pounds, which is bigger than he's ever been [and a far cry from the 125 pounds the 6'1" McClellan had dropped to in the first few months after his

njury], and he's able to get around by himself." Still, McClellan has no short-term memory—this includes no memory of the fight—and his ong-term recall is selective. "Gerald remembers the first grade and will talk about that, but he's confused about a lot of other things, especially things in the present," Lisa says.

The boxing community has nelped McClellan's family both emotionally and financially: "Roy lones Jr., Riddick Bowe, and dozens of others," Lisa says. The one notable exception is—surprise!— Don King. "He said in the WBC newsletter that he would pick up the tab for Gerald's medical expenses, which he didn't do," Lisa says. What's worse, when Gerald was hospitalized, his family discovered that his WBC-issued health insurance policy expired in 1994. The family blames King-"King is the WBC," Lisa says-for the lapsed policy. With an eye toward litigation, Lisa declines further comment on this matter.

To help offset the cost of his medical care—estimated at some \$400,000 so far—Lisa spearheaded a fund-raising benefit for her brother in November. More than 300



By the Seat of Their Pants

Dave Krieg is among the all-time leaders in NFL passing yardage, but his legacy will reflect the time he has spent on the ground as much as the passes he's put in the air. After being sacked 53 times in 1995—raising his career total to 478, five short of Fran Tarkentons record—Krieg has more than two miles in sack losses. Here are the active QBs who have taken the most falls:

	NFL	Times	Yards	Miles
Player Sea	sons	Sacked	Lost	Lost
Dave Krieg	16	478	3,678	2.09
John Elway	13	438	3,256	1.85
Randall Cunningham	11	422	3,133	1.78
Warren Moon	12	382	2,915	1.66
Boomer Esiason	12	290	2,295	1.30
Jim Kelly	10	286	2,140	1.22
Bernie Kosar	11	267	1,626	0.92
Vinny Testaverde	9	240	1,811	1.03
Jim Everett	10	231	1,680	0.95
Steve Young	11	231	1,370	0.78

people gathered in a banquet room at the Freeport Holiday Inn and heard tributes to McClellan. The boxing world was represented by Joe Frazier, Evander Holyfield, and Muhammad Ali's brother, Rachman Ali. Holyfield spoke eloquently: "I haven't seen a complete fighter like Gerald in a long time. He nurtured his skills and worked hard to get where he was. He was a smart boxer with the heart of a lion."

McClellan's fighting spirit undoubtedly has had a great impact on his recovery. "A couple of months after the accident, one of Gerald's doctors told us that Gerald would never make any improvements," Lisa says. "At that time, he was in a catatonic state. He couldn't brush his teeth, bathe, dress himself, walk, or make decisions. Since we've brought him home, he's doing all of those things and more—he's come a long way."

Lisa displays no false hope when asked about Gerald's long-term prognosis. "With brain injuries, there's no way of knowing," she says. An examination at the Mayo Clinic in December brought the harsh news that McClellan's blindness probably is permanent, and that his brain damage—exacerbated by two previously undetected post-injury strokes—makes him prone to seizures.

On that November night in Freeport, Holyfield urged people not to forget about McClellan and spoke about the power of prayer, saying, "Never give up hope—ain't nothing too small, ain't nothing too big." Lisa McClellan is counting on another power: love. "It's a lifetime thing," she says. "However long it takes, we'll be there for Gerald."

—Carol Slezak Donations for McClellan's medical care are being accepted by Medical Trust Fund, First Bank North, Freeport, IL (815) 235-7141.

Tribute

Boyz 'n the (Parent)hood

HAVE ALL THOSE SCANDALS IN college athletics turned you into an embittered fan? Do you feel as if a collegiate sports highlights film should include not only touchdowns and slam dunks, but mug shots—and be underwritten by a local bail bondsman? While a healthy dose of cynicism may be a cure for your ills, consider a gentler way to ease your pain: the story of a college athlete who is giving something back to his community.

One Sunday about 18 months ago, Alex Fraser, a 20-year-old junior business major at the University of Miami and a co-captain and starting forward on the Hurricanes basketball team, was attending church with Miami coach Leonard Hamilton. The minister spoke of how important it was for kids without male role models to have an association with men who were willing to assume the responsibility. After the service, Fraser volunteered to be a surrogate father.

Hamilton had no qualms about one of his players taking on this added responsibility. "We encourage our kids to become involved," he says.

A solid defender and rebounder,

This 1995 bout left McClellan [left] blind and brain-damaged.



MARCH 1996 15

THE INSIDER

ran in and said, 'Mom, I have a little brother!' Shortly thereafter, I met Daniel and saw Alex with him. They're so good together, it's amazing. Alex good is for Daniel. but Daniel is good for Alex, as well. A three-yearold needs a lot of attention. I see Alex learning patience, caretaking, and parenting skills." Fraser says e doesn't know what career path he'll take after college. Maybe business, maybe pro hoops. There's one thing he knows for certain, though: "I'll be an ongoing part of Daniel's life for as long as he wants Fraser: "Every kid should have me to be there for him." Now that's something that belongs on a high-

a male figure to look up to."

the 6'8", 230-pound Fraser became a starter midway through his freshman season at Miami. "Alex is happy to do the dirty work for the good of the team," Hamilton says. "He doesn't care about personal gain."

That selflessness obviously extends beyond the basketball court and into his relationship with three-year-old Daniel. "I'm just trying to do what I can, trying to be there now so it will help him in the long run," Fraser says. He spends two to three hours each weekend with the toddler. "We play games, go to his drum lessons-he's even come and watched some pickup games I play in," Fraser says. "He hangs out with the team some, too. He's one of the fellows."

Fraser was raised without a male figure in his life. "My mom raised me," he says. "She set goals for me, and everything I've accomplished is because of her, but I think every kid also should have a male figure to look up to."

Irma Morris, Fraser's mother, says that over the years she frequently has heard other parents ask their children, "Why can't you be more like Alex?" Morris recalls the day Fraser "adopted" Daniel: "He came over after church and described the area as "the valley of ashes-a fantastic farm where ashes grow like wheat into ridges and hills and grotesque gardens."

These days, a large tract of the park is becoming the valley of excess, a fantastic farm where steel beams are growing into vast seating sections and fancy restaurants and corporate skyboxes. The United States Tennis Association is in the midst of expanding its National Tennis Center, site of the U.S. Open since the tournament moved to the park in 1978.

It's a project that will take three years to complete at a cost of \$227 million, all of it coming from the coffers of the USTA. A 23,500-seat stadium will be finished in time for the 1997 tournament, replacing 20,000-seat Louis Armstrong Stadium, the current center court. Most importantly for such a corporate-conscious event, the new place will feature at least 80 luxury suites.

"And what a waste of money it all is," says NBC tennis analyst Bud Collins. "It's a case of corporate vanity. The USTA people see an expansion at Wimbledon and a new facility at the Australian Open, and they feel self-conscious when they have their fellow bigwigs from those places over for tea.

"The USTA's duty is to encoun age more people to play tennis particularly inner-city youth, bu the job isn't being done well. Mone spent on a renovation should be going to youth programs."

David Markin, the USTA's chair man of construction and one of it past presidents, defends the pro ject. "The USTA is already a majo sponsor of pee-wee tennis, wheel chair tennis, and other program for the handicapped-and none o that money is being diverted to the construction," he says. "It's time fo a new venue. The current one has deficiencies. The highest stadiun seats have bad views, the locker rooms are small, there aren' enough bathrooms. It's an antiquat ed structure."

Collins retorts: "The U.S. Open only lasts two weeks, and it always sells out. I've never heard anyone say, 'I don't want to go to that place Where can I turn in my tickets?"

USTA officials are quick to poin out that, unlike some sports fran chises, the organization didn' extort money from its home city for stadium construction. That doesn't mean, however, that New Yorkers-including many who won't benefit from the projectdidn't pay a price. What the USTA

Trends

light film.—C.S.

Keeping Up with the Joneses

SEVENTY YEARS AGO, AN enormous ash dump covered the site of what today is Flushing Meadows-Corona Park in Queens, across the East River from Manhattan. In his 1925 novel, "The Great Gatsby," F. Scott Fitzgerald

The USTA's current home [right] and new home: Are the new digs a \$227 million ego massage?





did get from the city was more park land for its complex, an increase from 21.6 acres to 46.5.

That urban greenery had been used regularly by neighborhood residents, many of them poor immigrants who never will know how fast Pete Sampras, Steffi Graf, and the waiters in some tony eatery overlooking the stadium court are serving on any given day.—Jeff Ryan

They don't exactly stand out in a crowd. No big bad flakes. Just that great-looking head of hair. That's what you get with Head & Shoulders. Unlike regular shampoos that

You can never spot the ones who use Head & Shoulders.

just rinse flakes away until they come back, Head & Shoulders actually helps prevent flakes before they start. Dandruff is taken care of. And no one ever need know you even had a problem.



MEDIA

By RICHARD TORRES

Documenting the Passion of Sports

YORK CITY'S bustling, cacophonous Times Square is a hellish wonderland where the sheer magnitude of visual stimuli can lull you into a dream state. However, concentration is not the problem a block east in a windowed, rectangular office 11 floors above the pavement. There, in the headquarters of Home Box Office, five men have been glaring intently at a television screen for the better part of an hour, watching a rough cut of a documentary entitled "Rebels With a Cause: The Story of the American Football League."

The slender, bespectacled man closest to the monitor is especially rapt as he listens to pleasant but innocuous anecdotes by Houston Oilers owner Bud Adams and Kansas City Chiefs owner Lamar Hunt. Finally, the thin man, Ross Greenburg, has heard enough. He hits the pause

button on a remote, freezing Hunt's onscreen smile. The room is silent until the 40-year-old senior vice president and executive producer of HBO Sports looks at his staff and speaks in a measured voice. "It isn't working," he says, smiling to soften the harsh assessment. "You're being too literal. This isn't an encyclopedia; it's an

entertaining documentary."

Greenburg spends 20 minutes analyzing the film's flaws. He gives re-editing tips on everything from interviews with Oakland Raiders owner Al Davis to musical montages. He reminds everyone of the flowing simplicity of his 1990 documentary about baseball in the '30s, '40s, and '50s, "When It Was a Game." Greenburg considers that film his personal benchmark-"the only thing they'll mention in my obituary," he jokes. It's

In his films, Greenburg says, he tries to "create emotion. If we can make someone laugh, cry, or get a tingle up their spine, we've done our job."

also the standard he demands. And when "Rebels" is aired in mid-Decemberbriskly paced, informative, and entertaining-the vast majority of Greenburg's proposals have been worked in.

For Greenburg, "Rebels" is yet another sterling credit in a career that includes "When It Was a Game" I and II, "Arthur Ashe: Citizen of the World," "In This Corner: Boxing's Legendary Heavyweights," the made-for-TV movie "Tyson," and the shows "Inside the NFL" and "Real Sports With Bryant Gumbel." "Rebels" also is another step in the fulfillment of a lifelong dream.

Greenburg was born in San Antonio but grew up in New York's Westchester County. "In a funny way, that's where I was first exposed to sports television," he says. "My closest friend was Kyle Gifford,

Frank's son. I spent a lot of tim at his house and, from the tim I was 13, Frank would get us li tle jobs scoring and spotting a ABC sporting events."

After spending his first tw years at Brown University plan ning to go to law school Greenburg realized his trucalling was sports TV. "Between my junior and senior year, worked around the country, dr. ving to events, mainly for ABO Sports." After graduation Greenburg ended up at that net work—"just for 10 months, but never was staff," he says Toward the end of this hectiperiod, Greenburg started to circulate his résumé.

"I sent out a dozen to fledg ling sports networks or compa nies I'd found in a cable source book," he says. "One was called Home Box Office. And sure enough, in kind of a fairytale story, my résumé got passed down. I got a job-a staff jobin February 1978 as a real live assistant to the producer. It was

a big start with a small company."

In July 1978 Greenburg produced a prizefight in Boston involving Sugar Ray Leonard and showed the first traces of his signature style, an in-your-face approach that includes multiple cameras corner mikes, and punchstat statistics "My style is to go for the jugular," Greenburg says. "Go for the story. Attack every event as if you're writing a newspaper article."

Greenburg also supervises productions for HBO's boxing pay-per-view spinoff, TVKO. "Boxing's always been at the forefront of how to raise the almighty dollar," he says. "In the '50s and '60s, with Sugar Ray Robinson and Muhammad Ali, closed-circuit became the rage. In the '80s, we started to see the same for payper-view. Now in the '90s, with 22 million nomes wired, we see the big bang for the big buck."

Understandably, Greenburg has mixed feelings about the politics of boxing. Boxers are the most wonderful athletes 've ever met," he says. "They earn every benny they make. But boxing is very tough. Money rules, and loyalty gets thrown out the window at the drop of a hat.

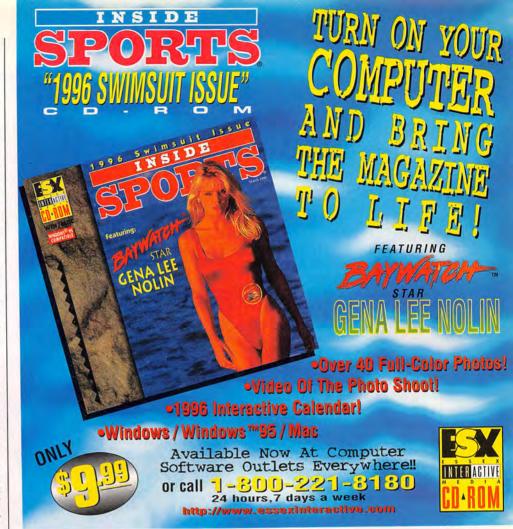
"I enjoy the chess game of trying to figure out Don King's next move and how we'll counter—how to put this promoter with that promoter to make a Pernell Whitaker-Oscar de la Hoya or a Riddick Bowe-Lennox Lewis fight. I'm intrigued by the process, but I find some of the people dishonorable and some of the moves made just ugly."

On the subject of the hair-raising Mr. King, who helped build HBO's boxing franchise, Greenburg pulls no punches. "Don is a street fighter, manipulative, a genius," he says. "He's a brilliant businessman. It's a form of business, though, that I don't admire."

That brings up an interesting question: If someone at HBO's exposé-happy "Real Sports"—conceived as the "60 Minutes" of TV sports—had an unfavorable story on King while he was working with the network, would Greenburg run it? "Oh yeah," he says. "We've always done that. When we had King and Tyson under contract here and Don tried to get the Tyson-Douglas decision reversed because of the '14-second long count,' we attacked him and the whole sham with a vengeance."

What's left for Greenburg? What continues to drive him? Is it the awards—multiple Emmys and cable ACEs, and a Peabody? "I'm proud of them, and I know the work was outstanding, but to be real candid, there are some missing. I remember the disappointments. I recall sitting at the Sports Emmy Awards for 'When It Was a Game,' when the winner, Curt Gowdy Jr., got up to the podium. The first sentence out of his mouth was, 'This is a great honor, given that HBO Sports produced "When It Was a Game." 'When you can do your life's work and lose, it puts every other award in perspective.

"There's such a passion out there, and we—I say 'we' because I am not alone here; I have a wonderful staff—are trying to get it out of people, to create emotion. We've got so much invested in sports, whether it's our team or the games themselves, that if we can make someone laugh, cry, or get a tingle up their spine, we've done our job."



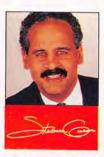


MARCH 1996 19

INSIDE ISSUES

By STEDMAN GRAHAM

It's Time to Blow the Whistle



THE PHRASE "integrity of the game" is one you hear often from commissioners and executives in professional sports. Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis banned "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and

his 1919 Chicago White Sox teammates from competition in order to protect the sport's integrity, and it's the same reason used today to deny Pete Rose entrance into the Baseball Hall of Fame. The annals of pro athletics are filled with instances of players kicked out of their sport or banned from rejoining it because of behavior—association with gamblers, using drugs, abusing alcohol—that threatened the "integrity of the game."

Obviously, no one should or would fault commissioners and team owners for being sensitive about protecting integrity. Without the credibility that comes from ensuring fans that all games are played on the up-and-up, there isn't much to differentiate our major team sports from the World Wrestling Federation.

It boggles the mind, then, to see the professional leagues acting so cavalierly about the quality of the umpires, referees, and officials charged with maintaining day-to-day integrity on the diamonds, fields, and courts. Given the problems we've seen with officiating in recent years, it appears the NFL, NBA, and Major League Baseball care more about keeping players out of casinos than they do about subpar officiating that seriously undermines the integrity of their product.

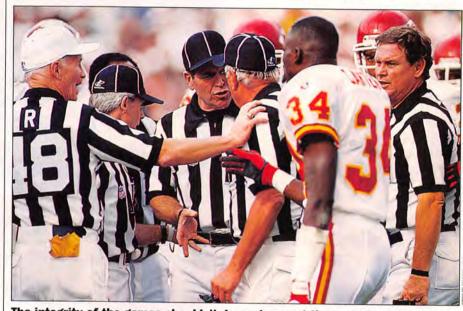
Is integrity protected when fans have to pay premium ticket prices to see a game between the Philadelphia 76ers and the Sacramento Kings in which 70 fouls are called and 100 free throws are shot? Early this season, the NBA tried to break its referees' strike by putting the games in the hands of substitute refs from the CBA and points beyond; as a result, competition ranged from the comical to the dangerous, and it was by no means assured that the

best team would win every night.

Is integrity protected when the Pittsburgh Steelers are penalized because one field official can't correctly count the number of players Pittsburgh has on the field? His error allowed Minnesota Vikings kicker Fuad Reveiz a second chance at a missed field goal attempt, which he converted. Who can blame coaches and players for blowing their tops when poor officiating costs them games? You can't blame the NFL officials who work full-time jobs all week and don the zebra stripes on weekends—the finger should be pointed at

game? "People were laughing," Chicago catcher Ron Karkovice told the *Chicago Tribune*, "and it ticked him off."

The major sports leagues must come to grips with their officiating problems. You can't maintain the integrity of any game by putting the power to decide a game's outcome in the hands of union-busting amateurs, weekend part-timers, and self-important umpires. The vast majority of the nation's big-league referees and umpires do an outstanding job under difficult circumstances—making split-second decisions in front of screaming, often antagonistic



The integrity of the games shouldn't depend on part-timers and prima donnas.

the league for believing refereeing is a part-time gig.

And is integrity protected when baseball umpires affect the course of a game by letting good judgment be clouded by personal pique? Aside from the issue of a labor agreement that makes the leagues virtually helpless to discipline umpires who routinely blow calls on the bases and behind the plate, examples of umpires actively picking fights with players and managers are on the increase. Last summer home plate ump Ken Kaiser was hit in the mask by a pitch from Mike Bertotti of the Chicago White Sox; Kaiser showed up Bertotti by rolling the ball back to the mound, then ejected Sox manager Terry Bevington for objecting to the childish behavior.

Why did an ump feel he should take action that could change the course of a

crowds. The problem lies in the inability of the pro sports hierarchies to weed out the subpar officials or to avoid the recurrent labor problems that force less talented arbiters upon the players and the public.

The NBA, NFL, and Major League Baseball each have a course they need to follow to improve the quality of officiating, but the solutions share a common element. The bottom line is this: Each league must use a small piece of its well-stuffed treasuries to pay its officials good money—so good that those officials can be told to either perform up to par or find a new line of work.

NBA Officiating: No More Labor Fiascos

Could the NBA, which has displayed such genius in recent years in marketing its product, have possibly handled its referees strike any worse than it did? The strike houldn't have happened, and it certainly houldn't have been allowed to last as long is it did.

First, the NBA treated the refs' salary lemands—a 21% increase in pay over hree years—as some kind of break-the-bank proposal. Then the league acted as if its game officials were no more important han ballboys or cheerleaders. Deputy commissioner Russ Granik told *The New York Times*, "Because the NBA is making so much money and the cost would be split among 29 teams, everybody says, 'What's the big deal?' But you could say that about everything."

That's where the league simply didn't get it. Referees aren't just another expense, like squeeze bottles or warm-up jackets. Referees control the game—and without them, the NBA's most important marketing product took a severe drop in quality.

The 76ers-Kings foul fest was one example; another was the full-court brawl between the Kings and the Indiana Pacers. Because the substitute officials—who usually worked in pairs instead of the standard teams of three—could not control the competition, warfare broke out between the two teams. There were 16 suspensions, thousands of dollars in fines, and an ugly blemish on the face of the NBA.

Some observers believe the referees strike even played a role in Shaquille O'Neal's preseason thumb injury, which put him on the sidelines until December. The hack that caused the injury may not have been committed in a better-regulated game.

While fiascos were occurring on courts from Portland to Miami, the NBA showed no hurry to resolve the dispute. League officials went days at a time without engaging union leaders in talks. Their stubbornness was nothing short of ridiculous—the money being sought by referees amounted to a tiny fraction of the NBA's billion-dollar business. Paying the referees well is a small investment to make to protect your players and ensure that fans see a quality game.

MLB Umpiring: Generous Salaries in Exchange for Accountability

Earl Weaver, the legendary manager of the Baltimore Orioles, used to say that only Supreme Court justices and major league umpires had jobs for life. Weaver put his finger on a problem that is giving

baseball headaches these days.

The problem is umpires who act as if they, not the players, are the star attractions at the ballpark. Gone are the days when stone-faced umps would stand stoically and allow fiery managers like Weaver or Billy Martin to argue calls, kick up some dust, and raise a little crownpleasing Cain before being exiled to the clubhouse. Now it's the umpires who bring the short fuses and flamboyant behavior to the park.

Former major league outfielder Billy Sample is leading a task force that is reviewing umpire performance and will issue recommendations to the league sometime this year. I don't know what that panel is going to say, but I know what I would recommend to de facto commissioner Bud Selig and the presidents of the American and National leagues.

Baseball has to use money as a tool to demand better performance and more accountability from the umpires union. As with its players, baseball has not handled money matters well with the umps. When the umpires' contract with Major League Baseball ran out, the powers that be in both camps couldn't reach any agreement, despite the battered condition of the game in general. That led to the umpire lockout, which further damaged the integrity of an already-wounded sport.

I say give umpires a raise, a significant one, but attach several strings. Showboating by the men in blue should be banned. Picking fights with players and managers is a no-no. Expanding or tightening the strike zone to reward or punish certain hitters, pitchers, or teams will be strictly forbidden. Missing calls on a regular basis will not be tolerated.

Then, in exchange for more salary, the incredibly generous severance pay package that is part of the umpires' labor agreement with Major League Baseball should be significantly reduced, making it easier to get rid of arrogant, incompetent, or lazy umpires. And word should be passed to Richie Phillips, the effective chief of the umpires union, that future raises will be more forthcoming if the union aggressively polices and maintains the quality of its membership.

NFL Officiating: It's High Time for Full-Time Zebras Give the NFL the credit it deserves for

handling and preparing its referees within a less-than-adequate system. The NFL requires its officials to take annual medical exams and stress tests, and to attend a summer clinic where they participate in agility drills, a 40-yard dash, and a half-mile run. Every call made by every official is filmed and critiqued by the league. Each referee reviews the tape of his calls from the prior Sunday and also is quizzed each week on his knowledge of league rules.

NFL referees aren't unionized, so it's easier for the league to ensure quality by dismissing those who don't perform up to par. Each year the NFL turns over six to eight officials, some due to retirement, some with pink slips.

However, league officials can't possibly overcome the inherent fault in their officiating arrangements. This is a billion-dollar industry with a product watched on tens of millions of television sets every Sunday from September through January—and game outcomes are being decided by part-timers who spend their weekdays as lawyers, doctors, butchers, and candlestick makers.

As big and prosperous as the NFL is, it should throw a few bucks into the development of full-time referees. These full-time officials would have the time to analyze their previous week's correct calls and mistakes more completely, and they would be able to do what coaches throughout the league do: analyze game film for their upcoming game. They could ascertain which linemen need to be watched carefully for holding, or whether a team has a propensity for illegal cutback blocks or leg whips. Officials could be more knowledgeable and better prepared to make the right calls come Sunday.

Pro football is big business; it deserves full-time officials. And all sports, for that matter, need to give umping, refereeing, and officiating more serious attention than they have in the past. It wouldn't cost that much money in their overall budgets to ensure that games are well-regulated and that officials are accountable for their performance.

It's an investment that won't break the bank and will avoid the possibility of destroying the leagues' credibility with their fans. ■

STEDMAN GRAHAM's commentary on sports and society appears regularly.

He knows his career is nearly over, but Charles Barkley still dreams of an NBA championship

By DAVID CASSTEVENS

HARLES BARKLEY SITS AT A table in the back room of Majerle's Sports Grill, studying the laminated list of sandwiches and entrées, several of which are named after Suns players. "If the Suns keep making trades," Barkley cracks, "Majerle's gonna need a new menu."

Dan Majerle no longer is Barkley's teammate; the Phoenix Suns included the popular veteran in a preseason multiplayer deal with the Cleveland Cavaliers in exchange for forward/center Hot Rod Williams. However, partly out of loyalty to his friend and golfing partner, and partly as a matter of convenience-Majerle's restaurant is right across the street from America West Arena, the Suns' home court—Barkley still lunches at the downtown Phoenix hangout.

But he never orders the Sir Charles Chicken.

That's not surprising. Nothing No. 34 does or says should surprise anyone anymore. Barkley is the most predictably unpredictable player in professional basketball, if not in all of sports. After Phoenix lost to the Houston Rockets in the playoffs last season for the second year in a row, the Suns' hobbled star glumly announced he probably had played his last game—but

the nine-time NBA All-Star changed his mind. He returned for his 12th pro season to try, perhaps for the last time, to achieve the only goal that has eluded him: a world championship.

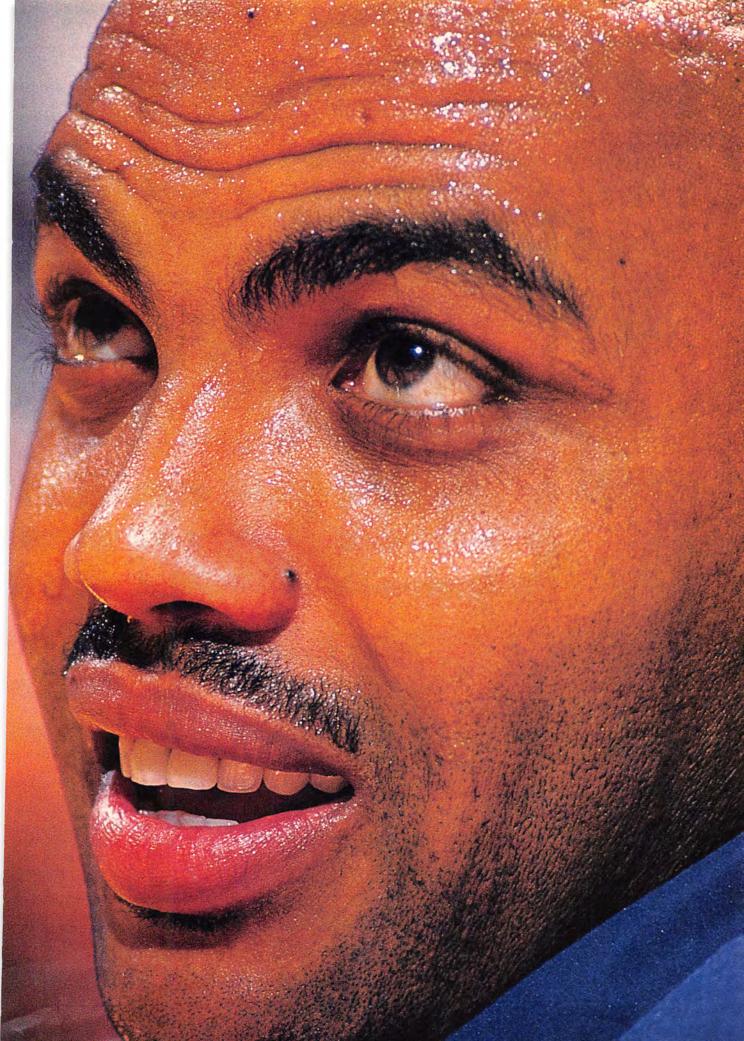
Barkley remains the NBA's most outspoken and entertaining showman, on and off the court. On the eve of the season opener, after Alonzo Mourning had turned down a \$70 million contract offer from the Charlotte Hornets, Barkley stepped out of the dressing room shower and, wearing only a towel, marched into coach Paul Westphal's office, TV cameras trailing behind him. "Coach, I want you to trade me to Charlotte for Alonzo Mourning," Barkley announced. "I'll take the \$70 million!"

Over a bowl of potato-and-bacon soup-"Darlin', bring me another Diet Coke"-Barkley discussed the present and future of the Suns and the NBA, as well as politics, religion, and, of course, his favorite subject: himself.

INSIDE SPORTS: How would you grade the Suns' season thus far?

CHARLES BARKLEY: The season's been terrible.

IS: Did the Suns' poor start catch you by surprise?



CB: Yes and no. I thought we'd start slow, but when we got off to a bad start we started changing things. We started changing our lineup, and guys lose confidence when that happens. When you're doing well everybody wants to kiss your ass; when you're going bad, everybody wants to *kick* your ass.

IS: How do you define team chemistry?

CB: Chemistry is everyone knowing his role, not trying to do too much. What do you bring to the team to make the team better? I don't think we have that. That's why we miss guys like Mark West and Cedric Ceballos—a lot.

IS: Why have the Suns shot so poorly?

CB: Because we —— can't shoot. It's not there. Wesley Person is our best shooter, and he's struggling.

IS: Does it really matter how many games the Suns win, as long as it's enough to make the playoffs?

CB: I think it's important to win. We're not like the Houston Rockets. Once they became champions, they still had that championship mentality, that mental toughness. If we struggle all year, I don't think we can win every playoff series on the road like they did.

IS: Even though you're

making \$4 million this season, you're just the fourth- or fifth-highest-paid player on the Suns. What's your opinion of NBA salaries today?

CB: It's screwed up, like baseball. The owners are giving all these mediocre players a lot of money. Some guys in the league make double what you make, and that really upsets you. The best players should make the most money, and everybody else shouldn't. It's that simple.

IS: How misleading are statistics?

CB: Very misleading. I remember when I was at Philadelphia and Armon Gilliam got traded to the 76ers from Charlotte. I was told he was a 20-10 guy [20 points, 10 rebounds]. Maybe he was—at Charlotte. What people don't understand is that when you're on a bad team, the other teams let you get your numbers because you're going

to lose 90% of the time anyway. Your numbers are inflated. And some teams you never play hard against. Some people get a warped sense of how good players are.

IS: How much would you make now if you were a young player in the league?

CB: I don't want to think about it. I'd just go crazy.

IS: How do you feel physically?

"I don't think Michael can ever get back to the level he was—and the Bulls don't, either, or they wouldn't have gotten Dennis Rodman."

CB: A lot better than I did at the start of the season. I made the mistake of not rehabbing as much as I should have and came into camp overweight. When the season started and I had to play so many minutes, I broke myself down. Then I went through a period where I felt terrible and couldn't do anything.

IS: After the Rockets eliminated the Suns in the playoffs last season, you sounded sincere when you spoke of retiring. How serious were you?

CB: You get to a point where you are so frustrated when you get hurt. I held up pretty well during the regular season. Then to get hurt again was real tough. It's still tough. The only thing that matters is the playoffs. No matter how we do during the regular season and no matter how I play, if we don't win the championship I'm

going to be disappointed.

IS: Because of the team's poor start this season and how you have struggled at times, have you second-guessed your decision to play this season?

CB: Sure, I second-guess it. It's just not fun when you're not winning. People expect special things out of you. I don't ever want to get to the point where I don't play well. I

don't ever want people to say, "This guy is not pulling his load." Even when I was on bad teams in Philadelphia I could say I did my part. I don't ever want the people here to think I'm just playing for money.

But I'm caught between a rock and a hard place. I don't believe—and I don't want to say never—but I don't think you quit in the middle [of a season]. That's tough to do.

IS: You would be viewed as a guy who walked out on his team?

CB: Yeah, and I've never quit.

IS: Once you retire, the decision is final.

CB: Yes. You can't take time off from basketball and get it back. I don't think Michael [Jordan] can ever get back to the level he was. It's impossible. Michael has played well this year, but I don't think he can recapture what he had. And you

know what? The Bulls don't think he can either, or they wouldn't have gone out and gotten Dennis Rodman.

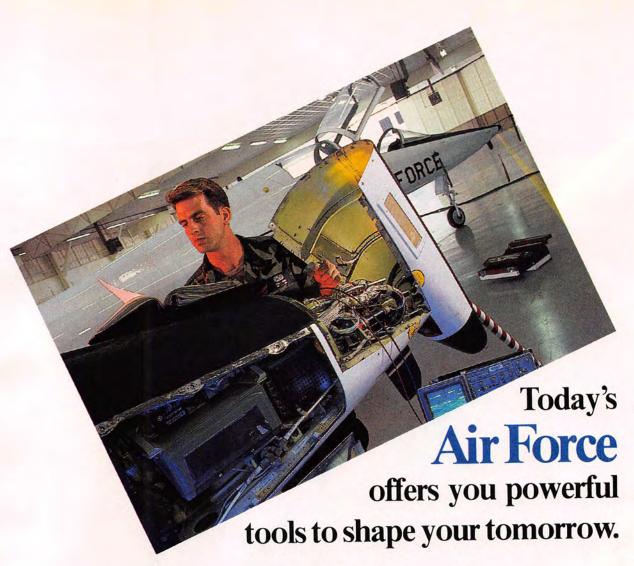
IS: Does Michael think he can be who he was?

CB: You always think you can kick it to the next level as usual. But you can't. In the playoffs you saw Michael getting the ball stolen and not being able to make plays at the end of the game. That's what you think about: Can I make those plays to win the game? There are only four or five players in the league who can.

IS: Speaking of Rodman, he became a distraction in San Antonio. What do you think of him joining the Bulls?

CB: Coaches don't control players; players control players. Michael has a strong enough personality [to control Rodman].

IS: You and Kevin Johnson are the only



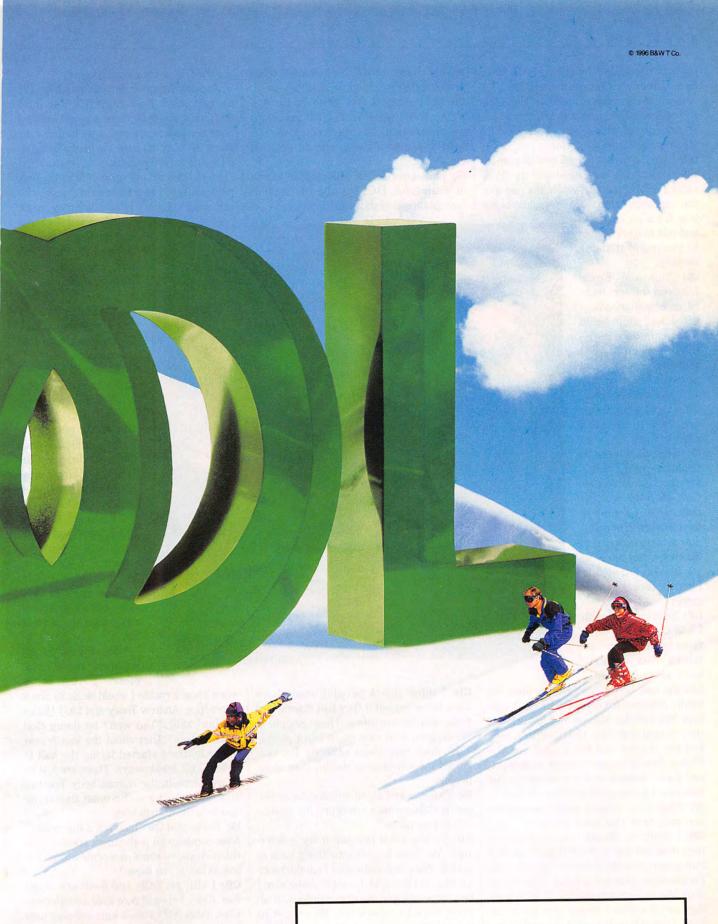
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players remaining from the 1993 Suns team that lost to Chicago in the Finals. Yet with all the personnel changes, this club still was regarded as a championship contender entering this season. Is that a tribute to owner Jerry Colangelo?

CB: I kind of look at myself as a lot responsible for that. I've been consistent the three years I've been here. If you've got one guy you can build your team around, it helps

you. It's a lot easier to find role players as long as you've got that one constant.

IS: You and Kevin Johnson never have become close friends.

CB: I don't think Kevin dislikes me. I wish he liked me more, but there's not much I can do about it. Larry Bird and Kevin McHale didn't get along. You don't have to like each other to win.

IS: What do you see in the future for the Suns?

CB: Realistically, if we don't win it this year, it's done. This is definitely the last year in our window of opportunity.

IS: You've said you wish you had been traded to Phoenix earlier in your career.

CB: No question. I wish I had come here three years earlier. There's no telling what we might have accomplished. I

love the fans here. They love the Suns. It's totally different from Philadelphia. People here live and die with us. In Philadelphia, they're seasonal fans. Once we lost, they had the Phillies, and the Eagles, and the Flyers. Here it's year-round. It makes you feel good. Sometimes I feel worse for the fans than I do for our team when we lose.

IS: What is the biggest public misconception about you? That you're a jerk?

CB: I think so. People believe whatever they read and see on television. Their first impression is a three-second sound bite. People come up to me and say, "I know you don't like to sign autographs..." Where do they get that from? People who know me know I never turn down giving people autographs, unless I'm eating. I would be willing to say there's not another professional athlete in the world who handles fans' requests for autographs as well as I do.

IS: You starred on the 1992 Olympic team. Are you interested in playing in '96?

CB: No. First of all, they didn't call me. And if they had, I wouldn't. The Olympics was the greatest athletic experience of my life. I think somebody else should get that enjoyment.

IS: You supported the Million Man March in Washington, D.C., but said you wouldn't have participated yourself. Why?

"When you're going well, everybody wants to kiss your ass, and when you're going bad, everybody wants to kick your ass."

CB: I think [black people] would have been better served if they had marched in their own communities. Those people in Washington don't care about black people. They don't care about anybody. I'm convinced the government doesn't care about people.

IS: You've talked about running for governor of Alabama after you retire. Are politics still in your plans?

CB: It's important that you make a difference. You have to give something back to society. I am very aware that I am the luckiest man in the world. I want to make sure I help other people get opportunities. It all goes back to education. We've got to improve the public school system. We've got to turn some schools into vocational schools and teach them crafts. Some guy might not be a good student, but he could become an electrician or a plumber. I'm a

big believer in vocational schools.

Running for governor is something I've thought about. I'm leaning that way, but I don't want to get in there and get killed. I don't need politics. I don't want to throw my name in there and have the media bring up all my dirty little secrets.

I feel like I'm very good at bringing people together. I feel I can relate to blacks and whites. I think I could bring everyone

> together, and Alabama and the South definitely need that. But I'm not going to go in there if they're going to cut me to shreds.

IS: Would they?

CB: I know they would. That's a decision I've got to make.

IS: What toll has playing 11 years in the NBA taken on your body?

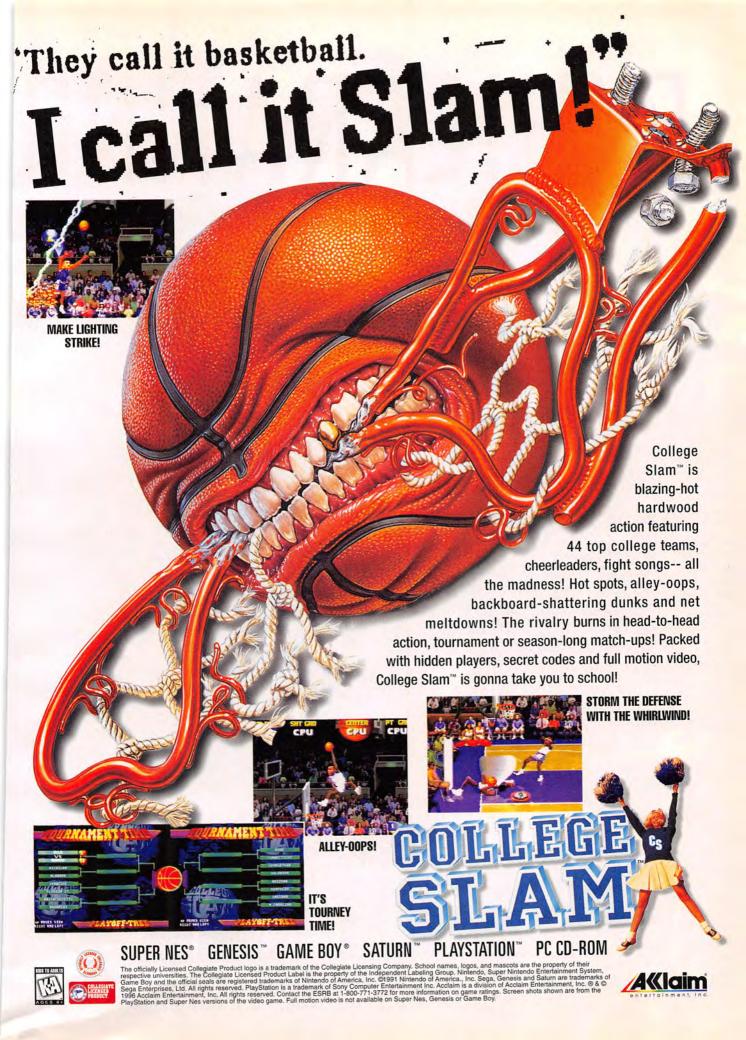
CB: I hate getting up in the morning. I snap and crackle, just like cereal. Walking hurts. Right now my knees and both elbows are killing me. If they didn't pay you a fortune, it wouldn't be worth it. I know I'm going to be really screwed up when I get older, but it's given me and my family a great life

When you're young, you think you're invincible. I remember

when I was a rookie I would dunk 20 times in practice. Andrew Toney and Dr. J [Julius Erving] said, "You won't be doing that much longer." After about the fourth year in the league I started laying the ball in unless I got breakaways. There are just so many jumps in the human body. Football and basketball are the most damaging sports to the human body.

IS: You've said the "I am not a role model" Nike commercial is the most positive contribution you've made as a professional athlete. What do you mean?

CB: I still get calls and feedback about that. Black kids and poor kids are insecure. Even today, 90% of black kids and poor kids I talk to want to be professional athletes. They don't think they can be anything else. They have an inferiority complex. They think they're not good enough to do anything but play sports or entertain. "I could



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never be a doctor, a lawyer, or an engineer." That's sad.

IS: Why did the message spark so much public debate?

CB: Certain factions of the media don't want you saying that. They say, "You can't say that. You are a role model." I'm saying that parents are the primary role models. Or should be.

IS: If you were in a foxhole, who would you want alongside you?

CB: Michael Jordan. A guy named Derek Smith. Rick Mahorn. Elliot Perry. Mark West.

IS: You've called Jordan the best player on the planet.

CB: Hakeem Olajuwon is the best in the world now.

IS: Did the NBA labor dispute put a strain on your relationship with Iordan?

CB: No. We talked about it. I agreed with Michael that we shouldn't have signed that deal, but I felt it was best to keep the players working. I didn't care personally if we went on strike—I'm set—but I don't know how many of these guys could get jobs.

I'd be curious to know how many NBA players who have college degrees could get a job. College is nothing but the minor leagues. They're not teaching these kids; they're just keeping them eligible. They should put all graduation rates in the paper. And the coach should be held accountable for graduation rates.

IS: Should the NBA draft college sophomores?

CB: I think you should stay in college at least three years. I don't think you're physically ready before then.

IS: If you were NBA commissioner, what changes would you make?

CB: I've always said we should

have mandatory drug testing. And every NBA team should give \$1 million a year for scholarships. The teams are the ones making all the money. If the Charlotte Hornets can offer Alonzo Mourning \$70 million, they must be doing pretty damn good.

IS: You collect sports memorabilia. What items would you grab first if your house were on fire?

CB: Magic Johnson's jersey. Larry Bird's jersey. Michael's shoes. A Willie Mays baseball.

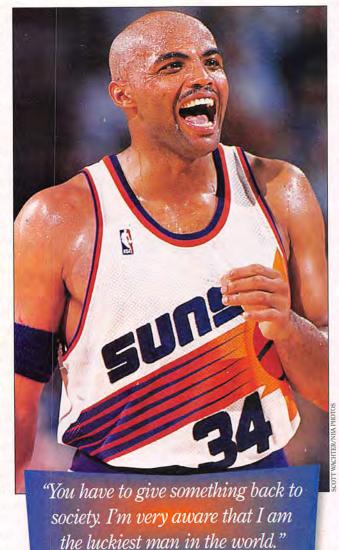
IS: What would be the ending of a dream season for you?

CB: A championship is the only thing I'm missing. I'm a little nervous about this season. I thought I could play well last season. This year I'm a little concerned.

IS: About breaking down?

CB: About just not being able to play well. This is getting harder.

IS: You've had run-ins with spectators. When do fans go too far?



cB: When I feel like they're threatening me. It happens every time you go out, though. Somebody says something rude to you. But I've only gotten in three altercations, and that was because I felt like they were going to hit me.

IS: Do you ever go into a game with the idea of deliberately inciting fans?

CB: Sometimes. It's all mind games. David Justice of the Atlanta Braves played the perfect mind game before Game 6 of the World Series [when he criticized his hometown Atlanta fans]. That was all planned. It gave them the little edge they needed.

IS: You talk about your "God-given" ability. You wear a gold medallion picturing Jesus Christ wearing a crown of thorns. Yet you refused to join teammates in a prayer service before a playoff game last season. How do you view religion?

CB: I don't think it's right to think God is pulling for your team. I could be mad at God and think, "I didn't know you were a Rockets

fan the last two years we played them." Unless [prayer services] are something you've been doing all season long, I don't think you do it. God only helps those who help themselves.

IS: Who are your favorite referees, assuming you have any?

CB: I liked Jake O'Donnell; I wish he had come back this year. I like Joey Crawford. I think they were the two best. Derrick Stafford, I think he's good. Jimmy Clark is good. I'll tell you why I like Jimmy Clark so much. Jimmy Clark had all the reason in the world to screw me every time he refereed our games.

IS: Because you jumped over the scorer's table at Madison Square Garden and chased him after a Suns-Knicks game?

CB: Yeah. But he's never done that. On the other hand, there are guys I did shit to eight years ago who won't forgive me. It's unfortunate they won't let bygones be bygones.

IS: Do you see yourself going inot acting after you retire?

CB: It's something I'm definitely going to have to think about. I probably have 50 movie roles already. I'm not sure if I want to do it yet.

IS: It's hard to imagine you becoming an NBA coach.

CB: You don't have to worry about that. I wouldn't coach. The players don't love the game like

we used to. I'd fight my players. The game is sacred to me. People can say what they want to say about me, but they can never say I don't play hard.

IS: What would you like the last photo in your scrapbook to be?

CB: Me smoking a big cigar, in the Jacuzzi, with a bottle of champagne and the world championship trophy. That would be it. If we win it, I'll let you take that picture. ■

DAVID CASSTEVENS is the author of a book about Charles Barkley titled "Somebody's Gotta Be Me."

The Pitcher's Pitcher

Our exclusive ratings system shows just how dominant Greg Maddux was in 1995, and also reveals the game's most effective relievers By JIM KAAT

ONTENDING: ISN'TTHAT WHAT baseball is all about? To field team good enough to keep fan and players interested and excited untithere's snow in Denver, the wind-chill factor is below freezing in Cleveland, and the NFL has played nearly half of its season?

I've always believed that the main objective of any major league player is to help his team win consistently enough to contend. Nothing's more fun in baseball that to play on or watch a competitive team Good numbers by individual players mean nothing if their team is out of the pennan race by the All-Star Game and their fans are looking forward to preseason footbal games.

Baseball, of course, continues to pile up a mountain of statistics. Some are meaningful, some are useless. In my job as an analyst, I try to use the meaningful onesprimarily the numbers that are the true indicators of how and why a team wins or loses. Last month INSIDE SPORTS brough you its annual look at Total Average, the ultimate measure of a hitter's contribution to winning. This month the focus is or pitching, particularly on consistency and how it pertains to runs and, ultimately, winning and losing.

The rating system I use is derived from "Three Up-Three Down," a statistical pitch ing database developed in the mid-'80s by Merrianna McCully of Yakima, Wash. I've used the Three Up-Three Down ratings and information as part of my broadcast material for the past six years; this is the second year I've presented it in INSIDE SPORTS

The information from Three Up-Three Down identifies the starters who give you the best chance to win every time they take the mound. It tells you how to spot the relievers who have the kind of stuff to stop a rally. It pinpoints the most consistent starters and relievers over the past five seasons. It reveals why the "quality start" is more important than ever. It analyzes run support and shows which pitchers and teams make the most of what their hitters provide them. And it addresses the ongoing debate of who's better, Greg Maddux or Randy Johnson.

Rating the Starters

In our analysis of starting pitchers, only starting performances are considered, and we look only at starters who had at least 15 starts in 1995. Each starter is scored in 10 statistical categories, according to his league rank. The categories: (1) innings pitched, (2) number of quality starts, (3) number of wins, (4) earned run average,

Rating the Starters, 1995 (minimum 15 starts)

QS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

IP

Rank

Rank 1. Greg Maddux 2. Pete Schourek 3. Ismael Valdes 4. Hideo Nomo 5. Jaime Navarro 6. Pedro J. Martinez 7. Denny Neagle 8. Tom Glavine 9. Ramon Martinez 10. John Smoltz 11. John Smiley 12. Shane Reynolds 13. Frank Castillo 14. Andy Ashby 15. Curt Schilling	209.2 (1) 190.1 (13) 188.0 (18) 191.1 (12) 200.1 (5) 194.2 (8) 209.2 (1) 198.2 (6) 209.2 (10) 175.2 (22) 189.1 (15) 188.0 (18) 192.2 (10) 116.0 (48)	22 (1) 19 (6) 18 (11) 18 (11) 21 (2) 17 (15) 21 (2) 19 (6) 19 (6) 19 (6) 18 (11) 11 (39)	19 (1) 18 (2) 13 (9) 13 (9) 14 (5) 14 (5) 14 (5) 13 (9) 16 (4) 17 (3) 12 (13) 12 (13) 10 (21) 11 (18) 12 (13) 7 (34)	1.63 (1) 3.22 (10) 3.06 (5) 2.54 (2) 3.28 (11) 3.51 (18) 3.43 (13) 3.08 (6) 3.66 (21) 3.18 (8) 3.43 (13) 3.47 (16) 3.21 (9) 2.94 (4) 3.57 (20)	786 (1) .786 (1) .655 (9) .667 (7) .643 (13) .724 (2) .567 (24) .677 (6) .655 (9) .700 (4) .552 (25) .667 (7) .633 (14) .655 (9) .581 (18) .647 (12)	6.31 (2) 7.47 (5) 7.61 (6) 5.83 (1) 8.72 (22) 7.30 (3) 9.49 (45) 8.24 (12) 7.68 (7) 7.75 (8) 8.86 (26) 9.32 (43) 8.57 (19) 8.41 (15) 7.45 (4)	0.99 (1) 2.13 (11) 2.25 (13) 3.67 (52) 2.52 (21) 3.05 (35) 1.93 (6) 2.99 (34) 3.53 (47) 3.36 (41) 1.90 (5) 1.76 (4) 2.49 (20) 2.90 (30) 2.02 (10)	7.77 (10) 7.57 (13) 6.80 (21) 11.10 (1) 5.75 (43) 8.04 (7) 6.44 (32) 5.75 (43) 6.02 (36) 9.02 (3) 6.30 (33) 8.32 (6) 6.46 (31) 7.01 (16) 8.84 (4)	7.49 (1) 6.56 (15) 6.96 (3) 6.83 (7) 6.91 (4) 6.76 (10) 6.85 (6) 6.88 (5) 6.64 (14) 6.51 (17) 6.31 (21) 6.48 (19) 6.22 (28) 6.82 (8)	7.47 (1) 9.98 (5) 9.91 (4) 9.74 (3) 11.37 (14) 10.86 (6) 11.55 (18) 11.46 (17) 11.43 (15) 11.26 (11) 10.96 (7) 11.17 (10) 11.44 (16) 11.82 (26) 9.70 (2)	2.0 8.9 9.7 11.1 12.9 14.2 14.3 15.0 15.4 15.6 16.5 17.1 18.1
Rank 16. Joey Hamilton 17. Tom Candiotti 18. Mark Leiter 19. Mike Hampton. 20. Chris Hammond. 21. Carlos Perez 22. Bobby Jones 23. Pete Harnisch 24. Kevin Foster 25. Pat Rapp 26. John Burkett 27. William VanLandin 28. Butch Henry	19 20 23 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28	.5 29 .7 30 .1 3 .8 32 .0 33 .3 34 .4 33 .9 36 .2 33 .5 34 .7 39	D. Steve Aver 1. Doug Drat 2. Bret Saber 3. Jeff Fasse 4. Andy Bene 5. Mark Petk 6. Scott Sand 7. Mike Morg 8. Greg Swin 9. Donovan (0. Kevin Ritz	ugaly. y. hake hagen ro ss. ovsek ders gan dell Osborne	31.2 32.0 32.4 32.8 34.0 34.2 34.6 35.1 35.2 35.2	Rank 42. Bill Pulsipher 43. Jim Bullinger 44. Bobby Witt. 45. Darryl Kile 46. Kent Mercket 47. Paul Quantril 48. Michael Mim 49. Steve Trachs 49. Paul Wagner 51. Esteban Loas 52. Tyler Green 53. John Ericks 54. Steve Parris	bs elza.	38.0 56. 38.6 57. 39.3 58. 41.5 59. 41.9 59. 44.0 62. 44.0 63. 44.4 64. 46.5 65. 48.3 66	nk Trevor Wilson. Ken Hill. Gil Heredia Billy Swift Glenn Dishmar Terry Mulhollar Willie Banks Allen Watson Fernando Valer Armando Reyn Marvin Freema Danny Jackson Dave Weathers	nd nzuela oso	50.8 51.6 51.7 52.6 52.6 53.6 55.2 55.8 58.5 59.1
AMERICAN LE Rank 1. Randy Johnson 2. Mike Mussina 3. David Cone 4. Tim Wakefield 5. Jack McDowell 6. Alex Fernandez 7. Kenny Rogers 8. Kevin Appier 9. Dennis Martinez 10. David Wells 11. Orel Hershiser 12. Kevin Brown 13. Mark Gubicza 14. Mark Langston 14. Erik Hanson	214.1 (4) 221.2 (2) 229.1 (1) 195.1 (15) 217.2 (3) 203.2 (8) 208.0 (7) 201.1 (10) 187.0 (19) 130.1 (39) 167.1 (32) 172.1 (28) 213.1 (5) 200.1 (12) 186.2 (20)	QS 23 (1) 20 (3) 16 (11) 18 (6) 19 (5) 18 (6) 17 (9) 21 (2) 14 (19) 20 (3) 17 (9) 14 (19)	W 18 (2) 19 (1) 18 (2) 16 (5) 15 (8) 12 (15) 17 (4) 15 (8) 12 (15) 10 (24) 16 (5) 10 (24) 12 (15) 15 (8) 15 (8)	2.48 (1) 3.29 (5) 3.57 (7) 2.95 (2) 3.93 (15) 3.80 (12) 3.38 (6) 3.89 (14) 3.08 (4) 3.04 (3) 3.87 (13) 3.60 (8) 3.75 (11) 4.63 (33) 4.24 (21)	QS Pct. .767 (2) .625 (7) .533 (18) .667 (4) .633 (6) .600 (10) .581 (11) .548 (14) .750 (3) .778 (1) .615 (8) .538 (16) .606 (9) .548 (14) .483 (24)	7.51 (3) 8.72 (16) 8.84 (18) 8.31 (12) 7.29 (2) 8.37 (13) 8.29 (10) 8.12 (8) 8.09 (7) 9.37 (23) 9.52 (26)	BB/9 2.73 (14) 2.03 (5) 3.45 (30) 3.13 (25) 3.23 (26) 2.87 (18) 3.29 (27) 3.58 (34) 2.21 (7) 2.55 (11) 2.74 (15) 2.51 (10) 2.62 (12) 2.88 (19) 2.84 (17)	K/9 12.35 (1) 6.41 (16) 7.50 (7) 5.48 (32) 6.49 (13) 7.03 (9) 6.06 (23) 8.27 (5) 4.76 (41) 5.73 (29) 5.97 (25) 6.11 (20) 3.42 (57) 6.38 (17) 6.70 (12)	Avg. IP 7.14 (5) 6.93 (6) 7.64 (1) 7.23 (4) 7.26 (2) 6.79 (7) 6.71 (10) 6.49 (17) 6.68 (12) 7.24 (3) 6.44 (21) 6.63 (14) 6.46 (18) 6.44 (21)	9.66 (1) 9.66 (1) 11.34 (9) 11.06 (4) 12.16 (15) 11.71 (12) 11.68 (11) 11.27 (7) 10.98 (3) 11.13 (6) 11.07 (5) 12.23 (17) 12.53 (18) 11.91 (13)	Avg. 3.2 5.0 9.1 10.0 10.9 11.5 11.7 12.1 12.3 14.2 14.4 15.1 17.0 17.4
Rank 16. Chuck Finley 17. Todd Stottlemyre 18. Jim Abbott 19. Roger Pavlik 20. Andy Pettitte 21. Sterling Hitchcock 22. Charles Nagy 23. Al Leiter 24. Roger Clemens 25. Scott Erickson 26. Tom Gordon		3.0 2 3.4 2 0.7 2 1.0 3 1.4 3 1.9 3 3.0 3 3.1 3 5.0 3 6.0 3 8.3 3	18. Steve Ont 19. Pat Hentg 10. Brad Rad 11. Tim Belch 12. Steve Spa 13. Wilson Al 14. Jamie Mo 15. Scott Kar 15. Kevin Tap 17. Felipe Lira	nes	30.3 30.6 30.7 30.7 30.8 31.3 31.8 32.7 32.7 33.4	Rank 38. Bob Tewksbi 39. Kevin Gross 40. Shawn Bosk 41. Mark Clark. 42. Brian Givens 43. Scott Kamie 43. Chris Bosio 45. Zane Smith 46. Jose Lima 47. Brian Anders 48. Jason Bere.	ie S niecki Son	. 36.4 50 . 37.8 51 . 39.4 52 . 39.6 53 . 40.7 54 . 40.7 55 . 41.5 56 . 42.7 57 . 43.3 . 43.4	9. Frank Rodrigu 9. Sean Bergman Juan Guzman. 2. Mike Harkey. 3. Mike Trombley 1. Ron Darling. 5. Danny Darwin 6. Dave Stewart. 7. Mike Moore.		43.7 43.9 45.1 45.6 47.8 47.9 49.0

BB/9

H/9

QS Pct.

ERA

Avg. IP

BR/9

IP: innings pitched. QS: quality starts. W: wins. ERA: earned run average. QS Pct.: quality start percentage. H/9: hits per nine innings. BB/9: walks p K/9: strikeouts per nine innings. Avg. IP: innings per start. BR/9: base-runners per nine innings. Avg.: average rank in 10 categories. Number in parentheses indicates league rank in that category.

(5) percentage of quality starts, (6) hits per nine innings pitched, (7) walks per nine innings pitched, (8) strikeouts per nine innings pitched, (9) average innings pitched per start, and (10) base-runners per nine innings pitched. A starter's 10 scores are added, and the sum is divided by 10 to get an "average" ranking for the period in question, whether it be a single season or a multiyear span.

Unfortunately, the ratings can miss a great performance: that of a pitcher who moved from one league to the other during the season and took off with his new team. Since the system is based on league rank, it includes only performances within one of the two leagues. The five-year rankings, however, combine American League and National League performances for a pitcher who played in both over that span.

There is no perfect method of rating performances in baseball, but for starting pitching, this is the fairest one I've seen, and it has been effective for me over the past few years. It does the best job of telling me who consistently gives his team the opportunity to win. In addition, I've used it to accurately forecast full-season performances before the All-Star break. The system allows me to talk about the

Rating the Starters, 1991 to 1995 (minimum 15

25. Kevin Tapani .

26. Greg Swindell

	Name and Address of					illining 13 su	arts her se	asonj			
Rank	IP	QS	W	ERA	QS Pct.	H/9	BB/9	K/9	Avg. IP	BR/9	Avg.
1. Greg Maddux	1209.2 (1)	128 (1)	90 (2)	2.28 (1)	.795 (1)	7.13 (2)	1.80 (4)	6.93 (10)	7.51 (1)	9.20 (1)	2.4
2. David Cone	1135.1 (3)	103 (4)	76 (4)	3.20 (6)	.665 (6)	7.39(3)	3.49 (32)	8.04(2)	7.32 (3)	11.19 (9)	7.2
3. Roger Clemens	1020.1 (15)	94 (11)	66 (10)	3.17 (4)	.657 (8)	7.60 (5)	2.87 (18)	8.02 (3)	7.14 (4)	10.86 (4)	8.2
4. Dennis Martinez	1036.1 (12)	104 (2)	68 (7)	3.04(2)	.698 (2)	7.90 (7)	2.40 (10)	5.19 (34)	6.96 (7)	10.67 (3)	8.6
5. Jack McDowell	1169.2 (2)	103 (4)	84 (3)	3.49 (14)	.652 (9)	8.59 (20)	2.66 (13)	6.24 (16)	7.40(2)	11.44 (13)	9.6
5. Kevin Appier	1003.2 (16)	100 (9)	68 (7)	3.17 (4)	.671 (5)	7.56 (4)	3.17 (25)	7.32 (7)	6.74 (14)	10.88 (5)	9.6
7. Randy Johnson	1052.0 (7)	102 (6)	75 (5)	3.33 (9)	.676 (4)	6.67(1)	4.54 (40)	10.87 (1)	6.97 (6)	11.71 (20)	9.9
8. Tom Glavine	1075.0 (5)	104 (2)	91 (1)	3.06 (3)	.662 (7)	8.28 (12)	3.06 (23)	5.93 (23)	6.85 (11)	11.44 (13)	10.0
9. Doug Drabek	1078.2 (4)	102 (6)	61 (21)	3.41 (10)	.650 (10)	8.69 (22)	2.29 (9)	6.17 (18)	6.87 (9)	11.18 (8)	11.7
10. Mark Langston	1051.1 (8)	94 (11)	70 (6)	3.69 (22)	.627 (15)	8.12 (8)	3.19 (26)	6.88 (11)	7.01 (5)	11.42 (12)	12.4
11. John Smoltz	1047.1 (10)	92 (13)	62 (16)	3.46 (11)	.590 (23)	7.79 (6)	3.24 (28)	7.54 (6)	6.71 (15)	11.21 (10)	13.8
12. Tom Candiotti	988.2 (19)	102 (6)	45 (36)	3.20 (6)	.689 (3)	8.17 (10)	2.86 (17)	6.45 (15)	6.68 (17)	11.30 (11)	14.0
13. Andy Benes	1039.0 (11)	99 (10)	60 (23)	3.71 (23)	.631 (12)	8.42 (17)	2.90 (21)	7.58 (5)	6.62 (20)	11.49 (15)	15.7
14. Steve Avery	992.1 (18)	90 (17)	62 (16)	3.56 (16)	.570 (29)	8.28 (12)	2.59 (11)	5.93 (23)	6.28 (32)	10.99 (6)	18.0
15. Bret Saberhagen	759.0 (40)	69 (35)	44 (38)	3.28 (8)	.622 (16)	8.37 (15)	1.58 (2)	6.53 (14)	6.84 (12)	10.30(2)	18.2
Rank	A	vg. R	ank		Avg.	Rank		Avg. Rank	(Avg.
16. Chuck Finley	1	8.9 2	3. Alex Fernar	ndez	21.7	30. Erik Hanson.					31.7
17. John Smiley		9.8 2	Mike Morga	an	22.1	31. Chris Bosio .					

23.1

19. Ken Hill 21. Jim Abbott 22. Kevin Brown	21.3	27. John Burkett. 24 28. Orel Hershiser. 25 29. Mark Portugal. 26
	SEALT	
		MILEW.

19. Bob Tewksbury 20.7

Johnson mastered his wildness, then the league.

front-runners for end-of-the-year awards and potential league-leaders early in the season, and it also enables me to point out the darkhorses who perhaps no one else has spotted.

In the Three Up-Three Down system, a perfect rating for a starter would be 1.0. That probably never will happen—it would mean that a starter ranked first in all 10 categories. Power pitchers like Johnson and Hideo Nomo never will rank first in walks per nine innings. Similarly, control pitchers

such as Maddux and Mike Mussina never will lead in strikeouts.

32. Juan Guzman

33. Terry Mulholland . . .

35. Todd Stottlemyre......

33. Tim Belcher

The first three categories are based on volume numbers and favor the workhorse. By counting these, the workhorse starter is recognized over the spot starter or newcomer with just 15 to 20 starts a season. While the latter might have competitive numbers in the other seven categories, which are based on averages, his lower ratings in the volume categories will prevent him from topping the rankings. We could eliminate such pitchers by upping the minimum number of starts to 20 or 25, but it's important for me to stay abreast of the better pitching performances that might otherwise go unheralded.

The significance of base-runners allowed is

reflected in this rating system. It gets down to a basic rule that has been lost in the recent glut of statistical data: If you don't get on base, you can't score. For that simple reason, base-runners get a triple-dip: total number allowed per nine innings (via hits, walks, and hit batters), as well as individual ratings in hits and walks per nine innings.

Consistency is the hallmark of a great pitcher, and that's what this system reveals. Above all, consistency means a starter keeps his team in the game. That quality is

all managers talked about through the 1995 season and into the playoffs and World Series. "We need a solid six or sever innings from our starter ... " or "He gave u a chance to win..." have become common phrases in regard to starting pitchers. You probably can attribute this to an awarenes of the decreasing number of quality starts which is a result of the dilution of pitching Effective starting performances are not the norm any more. In 1995 bad starts far out numbered good ones. Oh, rest assured tha good pitching still stops good hitting-tha was pointedly displayed in the World Series, when the best hitting team in base ball, the Cleveland Indians, was shut down by the best pitching club, the Atlanta Braves. But these days, it's a lot harder to find good pitching than good hitting.

28.9

39. Ron Darling

40. Dave Stewart

For legend, see page 33.

35.0

35.7

That's what makes the two best in the business, Maddux and Johnson, so remark able. In the seven seasons since this sys tem was developed, Johnson's 1995 score o 3.2 (five of 10 first-place rankings) is the lowest in the AL since Bret Saberhagen's 2.3 for the Kansas City Royals in 1989 Maddux posted a score of 2.0 (eight of 10 first-place rankings), surpassing both his previous NL best of 2.6 in 1994 and Saberhagen's previous major league low in

It's hard to imagine either Johnson or Maddux managing a lower score. But just as the dilution of pitching has added to the inflation of hitting statistics, it puts a greater distance between the game's best and the rest of the pack. That was especially evident in the National League last season; Pete Schourek was a distant second to Maddux, with an average ranking of nearly nine. With the exception of Mussina, the same holds true for the AL.

\$9,800 in 24 Hours!

I made \$9.800 in 24 hours. You may do better!

My name is John Wright. Not too long ago I was flat broke. I was \$31,000 in debt. The bank repossessed my car because I couldn't keep up with the payments. And one day the landlord gave me an eviction notice because I hadn't paid the rent for three months. So we had to move out. My family and I stayed at my cousin's place for the rest of that month before I could manage to get another apartment. That was very embarrassing.

Things have changed now. I own four homes in Southern California. The one I'm living in now in Bel Air is worth more than one million dollars. I own several cars, among them a Rolls Royce and a Mercedes Benz. Right now, I have a million dollar line of credit with the banks and have certificates of deposit at \$100,000 each in my bank in Beverly Hills.

Best of all, I have time to have fun. To be me. To do what I want. I work about 4 hours a day, the rest of the day, I do things that please me. Some days I go swimming and sailing—shopping. Other days, I play racquetball or tennis. Sometimes, frankly, I just lie out under the sun with a good book. I love to take long vacations. I just got back from a two week vacation from—Maui, Hawaii.

I'm not really trying to impress you with my wealth. All I'm trying to do here is to prove to you that iff it wasn't because of that money secret I was lucky enough to find that day, I still would have been poor or maybe even bankrupt. It was only through this amazing money secret that I could pull myself out of debt and become wealthy. Who knows what would have happened to my family and me.

Knowing about this secret changed my life completely. It brought me wealth, happiness, and most important of all—peace of mind. This secret will change your life, too! It will give you everything you need and will solve all your money problems. Of course you don't have to take my word for it. You can try it for yourself. To see that you try this secret, I'm willing to give you \$20.00 in cash. (I'm giving my address at the bottom of this page.) I figure, if I spend \$20.00, I get your attention. And you will prove it to yourself this amazing money secret will work for you, too!

Why, you may ask, am I willing to share this secret with you? To make money? Hardly. First, I already have all the money and possessions I'll ever need. Second, my secret does not involve any sort of competition whatsoever. Third, nothing is more satisfying to me than sharing my secret only with those who realize a golden opportu-nity and get on it quickly.

This secret is incredibly simple. Anyone can use it. You can get started with practically no money at all and the risk is almost zero. You don't need special training or even a high school education. It doesn't matter how young or old you are and it will work for you at home or even while you are on vacation.

Let me tell you more about this fascinating money making secret:

With this secret the money can roll in fast. In some cases you may be able to cash in literally overnight. If you can follow simple instructions you can get started in a single afternoon and it is possible to have spendable money in your hands the very next morning. In fact, this just might be the fastest legal way to make money that has ever been invented!

This is a very safe way to get extra cash. It is practicalrisk free. It is not a dangerous gamble. Everything you do has already been tested and you can get started for less money than most people spend for a night on the town.

One of the nicest things about this whole idea is that you can do it at home in your spare time. You don't need equipment or an office. It doesn't matter where you live either. You can use this secret to make money if you live in a big city or on a farm or anywhere in between. A husband and wife team from New York used my secret, worked at home in their spare time, and made \$45,000 in one year.

This secret is simple. It would be hard to make a mistake if you tried. You don't need a college degree or even a high school education. All you need is a little common sense and the ability to follow simple, easy, step-by-step instructions. I personally know a man from New England who used this secret and made \$2 million in just 3 years.

You can use this secret to make money no matter how old or how young you may be. There is no physical labor Here's what newspapers and magazines are saving about this incredible secret:

The Washington Times:

The Royal Road to Riches is paved with golden tips.

National Examiner:

John Wright has an excellent guide for achieving wealth in your spare time.

Income Opportunities:

The Royal Road to Riches is an invaluable guide for finding success in your own back yard.

Wright's material is a MUST for anyone who contemplates making it as an independent entrepreneur.

John Wright believes in success, pure and simple.

Money Making Opportunities: John Wright has a rare gift for helping people with no experience make lots of money. He's made many people wealthy.

California Political Week:

... The politics of high finance made easy.

The Tolucan:
You'll love... The Royal Road to Riches. It's filled with valuable information...only wish I'd known about it years ago!

Hollywood Citizen News:

He does more than give general ideas. He gives people a detailed A to Z plan to make big money.

The Desert Sun:

Wright's Royal Road to Riches lives up to its title in offering an uncomplicated path to financial success.

involved and everything is so easy it can be done whether you're a teenager or 90 years old. I know one woman who is over 65 and is making all the money she needs with this

When you use this secret to make money you never have to try to convince anybody of anything. This has nothing to do with door-to-door selling, telephone solicitation, real estate or anything else that involves personal contact.

Everything about this idea is perfectly legal and honest. You will be proud of what you are doing and you will be providing a very valuable service.

It will only take you two hours to learn how to use this secret. After that everything is almost automatic. After you get started you can probably do everything that is necessary in three hours per week.

PROOF

I know you are skeptical. That simply shows your good business sense. Well, here is proof from people who have put this amazing secret into use and have gotten all the money they ever desired. Their initials have been used In order to protect their privacy, but I have full information and the actual proof of their success in my files.

'More Money Than I Ever Dreamed'

"All I can say—your plan is great! In just 8 weeks I took in over \$100,000. More money than I ever dreamed of making. At this rate, I honestly believe, I can make over a million dollars per year. A. F., Providence. RI

\$9.800 In 24 Hours'

"I didn't believe it when you said the secret could produe money the next morning. Boy, was I wrong, and you were right! I purchased your Royal Road to Riches. On the basis of your advice, \$9,800 poured in, in less than 24 hours! John, your secret is incredible!"

J. K., Laguna Hills, CA

'Made \$15,000 In 2 Months At 22'

"I was able to earn over \$15,000 with your plan—in just the past two months. As a 22 year old girl, 1 never thought that I'd ever be able to make as much money as fast as I've been able to do. I really do wish to thank you, with all of my heart."

Ms. F. I. Los Angeles, CA Ms. E. L., Los Angeles, CA

'Made \$126,000 In 3 Months'

"For years, I passed up all the plans that promised to make me rich. Probably I am lucky I did—but I am even

more lucky that I took the time to send for your material. It changed my whole life. Thanks to you, I made \$126,000 S. W., Plainfield, IN

Made \$203,000 In 8 Months'

"I never believed those success stories...never believed I never ceneved those success stories...never ceneved twould be one of them...using your techniques, in just 8 months, I made over \$203,000...made over \$20,000 more in the last 22 days! Not just well prepared but simple, easy, fast...John, thank you for your Royal Road to Riches!"

C. M., Los Angeles, CA

'\$500,000 In Six Months'

"I'm amazed at my success! By using your secret I made \$500,000 in six months. That's more than twenty times what I've made in any single year before! I've never made so much money in such short time with minimum effort. My whole life I was waiting for this amazing miracle! Thank you, John Wright." R. S., Mclean, VA

As you can tell by now I have come across something pretty good. I believe I have discovered the sweetest little money-making secret you could ever imagine. Remember—I guarantee it.

Most of the time, it takes big money to make money. This is an exception. With this secret you can start in your spare time with almost nothing. But of course you don't have to start small or stay small. You can go as fast and as far as you wish. The size of your profits is totally up to you. I can't guarantee how much you will make with this secret but I can tell you this—so far this amazing money producing secret makes the profits from most other ideas look like peanuts!

Now at last, I've completely explained this remarkable secret in a special money making plan. I call it "The Royal Road to Riches". Some call it a miracle. You'll probably call it "The Secret of Riches". You will learn everything you need to know step-by-step. So you too can put this amazing money making secret to work for you and make all the money you need.

To prove this secret will solve all your money problems, don't send me any money, instead postdate your check for a month and a half from today. I guarantee not to deposit it for 45 days. I won't cash your check for 45 days before I know for sure that you are completely satisfied with my material.

\$20.00 FREE!

There is no way you can lose. You either solve all your money problems with this secret (in just 30 days) or you get your money back plus \$20.00 in cash FREE!

Do you realize what this means? You can put my simple secret into use. Be able to solve all your money prob-lems. And if for any reason whatsoever you are not 100% satisfied after using the secret for 30 days, you may return my material. And then I will not only return your original UNCASHED CHECK, but I will also send you an extra \$20.00 cashiers check just for giving the secret an honest try according to the simple instructions.

I GUARANTEE IT! With my unconditional guarantee, there is absolutely NO RISK ON YOUR PART.

To order, simply write your name and address on a piece of paper. Enclose your postdated check or money order for \$29.95 and send it to:

JOHN WRIGHT Dept. 233 3340 Ocean Park Blvd. **Suite 3065** Santa Monica, CA 90405

But the supply of my material is limited. So send in your order now while the supply lasts.

If you wish to charge it to your Visa, MasterCard or Discover—be sure to include your account number and expiration date. That's all there is to it. I'll send you my material right away by return mail, along with our unconditional guarantee.

SWORN STATEMENT:

"As Mr. John Wright's accountant, I certify that his assets exceed one million dollars." Mark Davis

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The Value of the Quality Start

	of qual	entage ity starts		in pct. in y starts		in pct. in lity starts	Starters			' ERA in lity starts
	NL	AL	NL	AL	NL	AL	NL	AL	NL	AL
	499	.428	.668	.712	.333	.342	1.91	2.09	7.64	7.92
1994	530	.448	.667	.712	.311	.327	2.05	2.12	7.90	8.17
	528	.480	.654	.698	.328	.317	2.02	2.04	7.54	7.75
1992	564	.512	.652	.677	.303	.315	1.86	1.90	6.89	7.59
	560	.498	.658	.668	.298	.333	1.86	1.91	7.38	7.89
	547	.502	.661	.686	.306	.312	1.92	1.89	7.64	7.46
1989	561	.504	.652	.693	.304	.304	1.83	1.85	7.24	7.50



Cone: The uniform may change, but his stuff is consistently among the best in the bigs.

For the first time in his career, Johnson will be best remembered for his team's record rather than his personal numbers. Isn't that the way it should be? The 1995 AL Cy Young Award winner had a record of 18-2 and 10 no-decisions. The Seattle Mariners won nine of those 10 NDs, for an incredible team record of 27-3 (.900 winning percentage) when Johnson started. The next-best team winning percentages for individual starters were Atlanta's .786 (22-6) when Maddux started, and Cleveland's .759 (22-7) when Charles Nagy start-

ed. And Johnson and the Mariners accomplished this record without insurmountable offensive support. Johnson ranked 16th in the American League in that category; the Mariners gave him 5.53 runs per game. In contrast, Nagy enjoyed the best run support in the AL, at 6.83 per game. Johnson's performance in both low- and high-scoring games is outlined later in this article under "Run Support."

Starters' Five-Year Ratings

A five-year look at starting pitchers, using the same method, provides an excellent measure of long-term consistency. Because there is a good deal more player movement between leagues over such a span, it also allows us to compare pitchers from one league with those from the other.

As in the yearly ratings, only starting performances are considered, with a minimum of 15 starts per year. It must be stressed here that this is an average over a five-year range and is not necessarily an indicator of who might be the best or hottest starters going into the 1996 season.

The rankings again clearly illustrate that Maddux, with six first-place rankings out of 10 categories, has been the most consistent starter over the past five

years. David Cone moved into the second spot last season, pushing Roger Clemens to third.

A good example of a pitcher on the rise is Johnson. In last year's five-year ratings, covering 1990 to 1994, Johnson was tied for the 10th spot with Tom Glavine. In the most recent ratings, from '91 to '95, he has moved to seventh. If he continues to show the control he has displayed since 1993, when he cut his walks per nine innings by nearly a third, he should edge toward the top of the list, as his "control"

Quality Starts, 1991 to '95

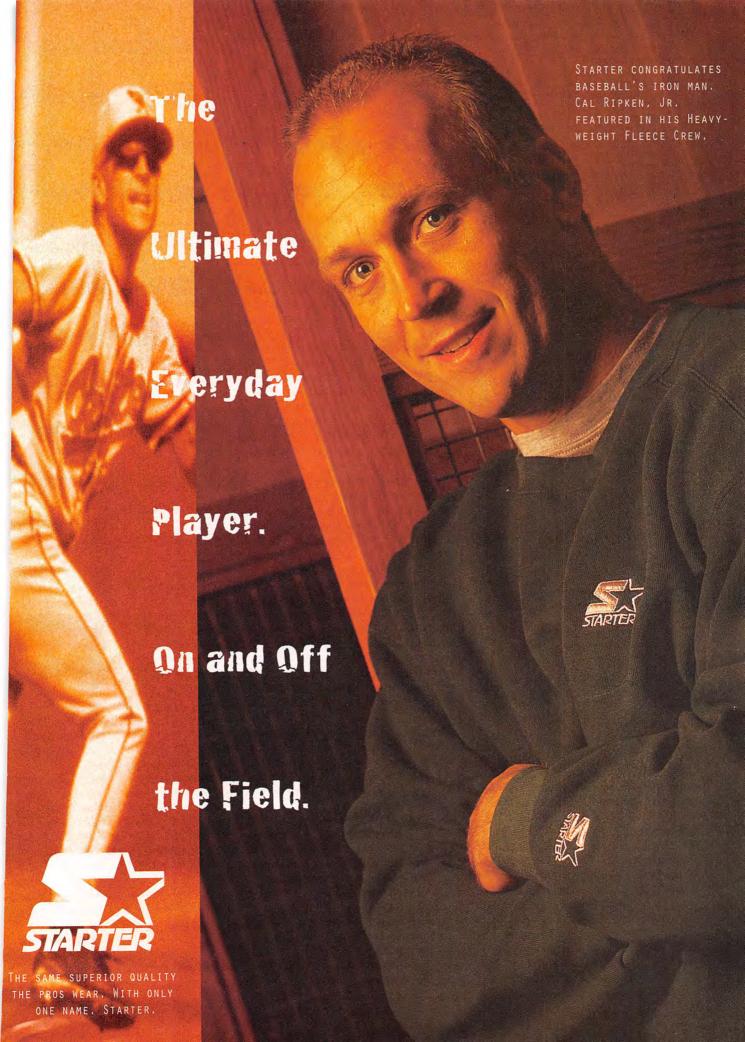
- 10					
(Al	pitchers who have made	at	least	15	starts in
eac	ch of the past five seasons)				
	irter			GS	QS Pc
1.	Greg Maddux			161	.795
2.	Dennis Martinez			149	.698
3.	Tom Candiotti			148	.689
4.	Randy Johnson			151	.676
5.	Kevin Appier			149	.671
6.	David Cone			155	.665
7.	Tom Glavine			157	.662
8.	Roger Clemens	• •		143	.657
9	Jack McDowell	٠.		150	.652
10.	Doug Drabek			157	.650
11.	Bob Tewksbury			107	.000
12.	Andy Rence	• • •		153	.648
13.	Andy Benes	• • •		10/	
14.	Ken Hill			143	.630
	Mike Morgan			135	.630
15.	Mark Langston			150	.627
16.	Bret Saberhagen			111	.622
17.	Jim Abbott			149	.611
18.	John Smiley			135	.608
19.	Orel Hershiser			134	.605
20.	Ramon Martinez			144	.604
21.	Kevin Brown			153	.595
22.	Greg Swindell			143	.594
23.	John Smoltz			156	.590
24.	Chuck Finley			157	.586
25.	Mark Portugal			128	.586
26.	Erik Hanson			137	.584
27.	Darryl Kile			115	.583
28.	Alex Fernandez			1/0	.577
29.	Steve Avery			149	.570
30	John Burkett			100	.568
31.	John Burkett			100	
32.	Kevin Tapani			158	.538
33.	Chris Bosio			139	.525
	Tim Belcher	٠.		153	.523
34.	Juan Guzman			133	.519
35.	Ron Darling	٠.		140	.514
36.	Terry Mulholland			137	.496
37.	Todd Stottlemyre			139	.482
38.	Scott Erickson		'	152	.480
39.	Bobby Witt		'	133	.474
40.	Mike Moore			155	.465
41.	Dave Stewart			130	.423
	and the conference of the same				
		_			

years displace his "wild" years.

On the other end of the five-year spectrum, there are some names—Mik Moore, Ron Darling, Dave Stewart—that probably won't be here next year, as these pitchers' careers wind down or come to at end. In fact, seven names dropped from last year's list because the pitchers either retired or didn't meet the required 15 start to qualify in 1995: Jim Deshaies, Bil Gullickson, Charlie Hough, Jack Morris Ben McDonald, Jimmy Key, and Jose Rijc Five pitchers have joined the list: Ale: Fernandez, Juan Guzman, Orel Hershiser Ken Hill, and Darryl Kile.

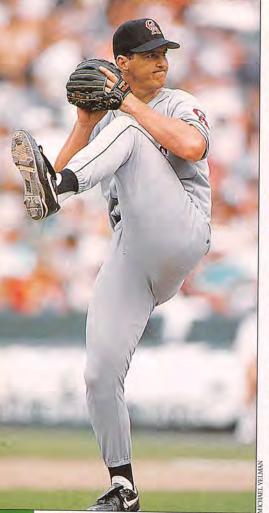
The Quality Start

The definition of the "quality start remains the same—at least six complete innings pitched and no more than three earned runs allowed—but the performance is becoming alarmingly rare. For the first time in seven years, quality starts accounted for less than 50% of the starts in each league. Since 1989 the American League figure has gone from 50.4% to 42.8%, and the National League from 56.1% to 49.9% Quality starts no longer are the norm



National League)		
Rank App.		BR/9	K/9	P/C
1. Alejandro Pena 27	2.61	8.42	11.32	-2.90
2. Mark Wohlers 65	2.09	10.58	12.53	-1.95
3. Tony Fossas58	1.47	9.57	9.82	-0.25
4. Steve Reed 71	2.14	8.89	8.46	0.43
5. Curt Leskanic 76	3.40	10.65	9.83	0.83
6. Ricky Bottalico 62	2.46	9.86	8.93	0.92
7. Todd Worrell 59	2.02	10.11	8.81	1.30
8. Jeff Brantley 56	2.82	9.47	7.93	1.54
9. Doug Henry 51	2.96	9.94	8.33	1.61
10. Trevor Hoffman 55	3.88	10.46	8.78	1.69
11. Pedro Astacio 37	3.40	9.78	7.87	1.91
12. Tom Henke 52	1.82	9.94	7.95	1.99
13. Doug Bochtler34	3.57	11.32	8.93	2.38
14. Rich DeLucia55	3.19	10.71	8.32	2.39
15. Dave Burba 43	4.04	12.13	9.70	2.43
App.: appearances. Power/Con	ntrol (P.	/C): BR/9	-K/9.	
The second secon	100			

American L	eague	9			
Rank	App.	ERA	BR/9	K/9	P/C
1. Troy Percival .	62	1.95	7.78	11.43	-3.65
Norm Charlton	30	1.51	7.55	10.95	-3.40
John Wetteland	d60	2.93	7.92	9.68	-1.76
4. Jeff Nelson	62	2.17	10.41	10.98	-0.57
Jesse Orosco.	65	3.26	10.15	10.51	-0.36
6. Jose Mesa	62	1.13	9.28	8.16	1.13
7. Eric Plunk		2.67	11.11	9.99	1.13
Rick Aguilera .	52	2.60	9.76	8.46	1.30
9. Bill Risley	45	3.13	11.04	9.70	1.34
Roberto Hernan	dez . 60	3.92	14.18	12.67	1.51
Paul Assenmaci		2.82	11.04	9.39	1.64
Mike Hennema		1.53	10.13	7.36	2.76
13. Al Reyes	27	2.43	10.80	7.83	2.97
14. Ed Vosberg	44	3.00	12.00	9.00	3.00
15. Jim Poole	42	3.75	10.55	7.33	3.22



Percival's overpowering heater quickly caught the attention of AL batters.

again, blame the dilution of the pitching pool. There's no reason to suspect that it will get any better.

Despite my explanation of the importance of the quality start in last year's analysis, the misunderstanding and maligning of the stat has not changed much. But there have been strides in the right direction: Some members of the press are beginning to understand the impact such a performance has on the out-

come of the game. It goes hand in hand with those buzz phrases—"Just give me six good innings..." and so on—mentioned earlier.

For instance, a *Seattle Times* columnist summed up Game 4 of the 1995 ALCS profoundly. After hundreds of words about the performance of Seattle's starting pitcher (2½ innings, six earned runs), the writer concluded with the following: "The Mariners could have taken command of this series with a quality start. Andy Benes never gave them the chance."

No one knows whether the Mariners could have won the game and taken command of the series with a quality start from Benes, but the writer's point is well taken: A quality start will keep a team in the game and give it a chance to win. If you don't get the chance, you'll never know what might have been.

Maddux led the National League with 22 quality starts in 1995. In those games he went 17-0-5, and the Braves went 20-2. Johnson led the AL and the majors with 23 quality starts. He was 17-0-6 and the Mariners 23-0. Combined, that's a 43-2 record in quality-start games for the teams with the top quality-start pitchers in each league.

The NL staff with the most quality starts was the Dodgers, with 88. L.A. also had the lowest ERA in quality-start games, at 1.72. The Indians topped the AL with 77 quality starts. Both teams were division winners.

Rating the Relievers

With the dwindling pool of adequate starting pitchers, more attention is being focused on the bullpen. Three distinct roles have emerged: long reliever, setup man, and closer. More often than in the past, minor leaguers are being groomed for specific bullpen jobs instead of being "demoted to the pen" after having failed in a starting role once they reached the big leagues. Baseball needs a number that would allow all aspects of relief pitching to

	(Minimum 25 relief appearances per season) Five-Year Qualifiers						
	Rank ERA	K/9	BR/9	P/C			
	1. Dennis Eckersley 3.43 2. Tom Henke 2.57	9.83 8.75	10.06	0.23			
	3. Rod Beck2.80 4. Mike Jackson2.97	7.94 8.38	9.90	1.96			
	5. Jesse Orosco 3.64	9.27	11.66	2.39			
	6. Lee Smith 3.16 7. Rick Aguilera 2.86	8.34 7.89	10.76	2.42			
	8. Paul Assenmacher 3.44	9.00	11.60	2.60			
	9. Xavier Hernandez 3.36 10. Jeff Montgomery 2.82	8.50 7.56	11.61	3.12			
	11. Jeff Brantley 2.93 12. Stan Belinda 3.65	7.94 7.38	11.25	3.32			
	13. Eric Plunk 3.29	8.78	12.76	3.97			
	14. Randy Myers 3.74 15. Mel Rojas 2.94	8.52 6.95	12.52 11.07	4.00			
	16. Bob Patterson 3.76 17. Jim Gott 3.32	7.00 7.65	11.26	4.25			
	18. Mike Maddux 3.44	6.37	12.19 11.10	4.54 4.73			
	19. Darren Holmes 4.05 20. Doug Jones 3.57	7.83	12.59	4.75			
	Four-Year Qualifier		11.00				
	Rank ERA	K/9	BR/9	P/C			
	1. John Wetteland 2.45 2. Roberto Hernandez 2.98	10.60 9.56	9.68	-0.92 1.44			
	3. Todd Worrell 3.26	8.70	10.78	2.09			
	4. Mark Wohlers 3.39 5. Jeff Nelson 3.16	9.50 8.48	11.89 12.85	2.40 4.36			
	Three-Year Qualifie	rs					
l	Rank ERA	K/9	BR/9	P/C			
	1. Trevor Hoffman 3.52 2. Greg McMichael 2.77	8.98 8.18	10.88	1.90 2.65			
1	3. Bobby Ayala3.70 4. Dave Burba4.11	9.19 9.43	12.06 12.34	2.87			
	5. Pedro A. Martinez 3.35	7.28	12.95	5.68			
	Two-Year Qualifiers		-	2.15			
	Rank ERA 1. Bill Risley3.28	K/9 10.06	BR/9 9.91	P/C -0.16			
	2. Jose Mesa 2.56	7.95	10.91	2.96			

be compared on common ground.

Power/Control is that stat. It takes into account the two most important factors in judging any relief pitcher: base-runners allowed and strikeouts. Analysts often use a 2-to-1 strikeout-to-walk ratio as the measure of effective pitching, but that ratio doesn't mean much if the same pitcher is allowing 15 hits per nine innings. Base-runners per nine innings is far more important. And strikeouts are especially important to relievers, who usually are coming into a difficult game situation.

Subtracting strikeouts per nine from base-runners per nine yields a relief pitcher's Power/Control number. It tells us which relievers have the best combination of power (the ability to record a strikeout in a crucial situation) and control (the ability to locate pitches as desired to keep walks and hits to a minimum). A reliever with those two tools will earn the confidence of any manager when the game is on the line.

The term "three up, three down," from which the name of our system comes, is one of the more recognizable in baseball. It represents the ultimate success for a pitch-



Run Support

Three Runs or Fewer

Best					Club
Starter	W-L	.Pct.	ND	ERA	W-L
Greg Maddux	.7-1	.875	4	1.27	10-2
Randy Johnson	. 6-2	.750	1	2.54	7-2
John Smiley	. 5-2	.714	2	2.69	6-3
Andy Ashby	5-5	.500	3	2.02	5-8
Tim Wakefield	4-4	.500	1	3.19	4-5
Hideo Nomo	4-5	.444	4	2.32	5-8
Erik Hanson	3-4	.429	3	3.77	4-6
Dennis Martinez	3-5	.375	2	3.06	3-7
Joey Hamilton	1-7	.364	4	1.85	5-10
Michael Mimbs	1-7	.364	1	3.88	4-8
Worst	. 4-7	.504	1	3.00	4-0
Kevin Gross	0.10	000	4	010	0 40
Mike Moore	0-12	.000	1	6.19	0-13
Mike Moore	. 0-11	.000	0	9.05	0-11
Paul Wagner	. 0-11	.000	3	4.88	0-14
Kevin Tapani	. 0-10	.000	1	5.08	1-10
Steve Avery	. 0-9	.000	3	4.96	1-11
Ricky Bones	. 0-9	.000	1	4.88	0-10
Darryl Kile	. 0-9	.000	1	3.82	1-9
Bobby Witt	. 0-9	.000	6	4.07	1-14
Doug Drabek	. 0-8	.000	5	5.43	2-11
Pat Hentgen	. 0-8	.000	3	5.40	0-11

Four Runs or More

(Minimum 15 starts) Best					Club	
Starter	N-L	.Pct.	ND	ERA	W-L	
Randy Johnson 12	2-0	1.000	9	2.45	20-1	
Dennis Martinez 9	9-0	1.000	9	3.09	15-3	
Kevin Appier 14		.933	4	2.53	16-3	
Orel Hershiser 14	1-1	.933	3	3.53	16-2	
Tom Glavine 13	3-1	.929	3	3.12	15-2	
Greg Maddux 12	2-1	.923	3	1.96	12-4	
Pat Rapp 12	2-1	.923	2	3.21	13-2	
Erik Hanson 12	2-1	.923	6	4.48	15-4	
Kevin Foster 11	1-1	.917	3	3.82	13-2	
John Smoltz10)-1	.909	7	3.73	15-3	
Doug Drabek 10)-1	.909	7	4.35	15-3	
John Burkett10)-1	.909	1	3.55	10-2	
Worst						
Terry Mulholland 4	1-7	.364	5	6.57	6-10	
Jason Bere 7	7-7	.500	3	7.23	9-8	
Joey Hamilton 2	2-2	.500	11	4.52	11-4	
Steve Trachsel 5	5-5	.500	5	5.74	8-7	
Andy Ashby 7	-5	.583	6	3.73	10-8	
Pat Hentgen 10)-6	.625	3	4.95	13-6	
Greg Swindell7	-4	.636	8	4.70	14-5	
Steve Avery7	-4	.636	6	4.45	10-7	
Zane Smith 8	3-4	.667	4	5.82	10-6	
Ron Darling 4	-2	.667	9	6.27	8-7	
Esteban Loaiza 6	5-3	.667	10	6.57	11-8	

Nomo held his own when L.A.'s bats were quiet.



er: He allowed no base-runners. Such a feat would amount to a Power/Control number of zero or below, depending on the number of strikeouts. A negative Power/Control number means that a pitcher is striking out more batters than he is allowing on base. Just a handful of relievers accomplish that every year.

In 1995 the average P/C for relievers in the National League was 5.70, and in the American League it was 6.88. The best AL bullpen P/C was Cleveland's 3.43, and the best in the NL was the St. Louis Cardinals' 3.08. Those were the only pens in the majors with P/C numbers under 4.91. Not surprisingly, each pen led its league in ERA.

Dennis Eckersley remains atop the fiveyear P/C charts, but as with the starters, these numbers do not necessarily reflect the hottest relievers going into the 1996 season. In the NL, two relievers ended '95 with negative (i.e., outstanding) numbers. The most impressive is Mark Wohlers. who emerged as the Braves closer and got the last out in the '95 World Series. The word "emerged" truly describes Wohlers, who went from a 4.59 P/C in 1994 to a -1.95 in 1995.

Todd Worrell lost his closer status in 1993, when his P/C rose from 0.98 the previous year to 6.05. But his '94 P/C dropped to 1.29, indicating that Worrell was getting back on track. He stayed at that level in 1995 (1.30) and regained his closer role with the Los Angeles Dodgers, for whom he saved 32 games.

In the American League, five relievers posted negative P/Cs. In his first year as a setup man, Troy Percival emerged as a future star, posting a P/C of -3.65. The

California Angels rookie turned a lot of heads with a fastball that pushed radar guns to close to three digits.

Norm Charlton resurfaced as a premier closer in 1995, when he helped the Mariners make the playoffs for the first time. What makes Charlton's story intriguing is that his journey back to prominence took one of the strangest turns imaginable, and P/C helps you follow it.

Charlton had enough appearances (25 minimum) to qualify for the ratings in both leagues. He started 1995 with the Philadelphia Phillies but was released in mid-season; his National League P/C ended up fourth-worst, at an astounding 11.86. Charlton was picked up by

Seattle after Mariners manager Lou Piniella saw him throw for approximately 10 minutes. He ended the season with the second-best P/C in the American League. -3.40.

Run Support

It's hard to find a clear definition of run support, or a consistency in how it's calculated and reported. One analysis might include only the runs that are scored while a starter is actually pitching in a game; another reports the total number of runs a team scores in a game. The latter is the most logical number to use, since the outcome of a game often is decided long after the starter departs yet has a great deal of influence on his won-lost record. In 1995 there were 1,202 no-decisions in the major leagues.

Some have defined poor run support as the average number of runs that were scored in a starter's losses. While that might sound good, it's hard to judge just how well that starter did compared to his peers in similar situations. It's also a negative approach, or an excuse for not winning. A better method would be to approach the low-scoring games in a positive manner: How well did a pitcher or his club do in low-scoring games compared to the average?

In the past seven years, no one in either league has pitched as well in low-scoring games (three or fewer runs) as Maddux and Johnson did in 1995. In his nine such games, Johnson's winning percentage was .750 (6-2-1), and the Mariners were .778 (7-2). In 12 low-support games, Maddux's winning percentage was .875 (7-1-4) and the Braves' .833 (10-2). Only one other team had a winning record when a particular starter received three runs or less of support. In the nine low-support games John Smiley started for Cincinnati, he was 5-2-2 (.714), and the Reds were 6-3 (.667). The only other starters who had a winning percentage at or above .500 with three or fewer runs of support were Andy Ashby in the NL and Tim Wakefield in the AL. (Again, only starters with at least nine lowsupport starts are considered.)

When supported with three or fewer runs, Johnson was second in the AL in ERA (2.54) to David Wells (2.19). Johnson led the AL in fewest hits per nine (6.28) and most strikeouts per nine (13.50) in lowsupport games. Johnson (8.96) and Mussina (9.99) were the only starters to allow fewer than 10 base-runners per nine innings.

Maddux's ERA of 1.27 with run support of three or fewer was the best mark in the

WE LOST THE GOLD MEDAL.

Somewhere.

Well actually, we did win the gold medal. And while we at the

Plank Road Brewery are very proud that Red Dog won gold in the American Lager category at the '95 Great American Beer Festival', somehow we managed to... um... well... we kinda misplaced it.

It's a tough loss too. We worked so hard to brew a

smooth, easy to drink beer and to see Red Dog take off the way it has, the award was like the icing on the cake. Then came the big victory celebration at the brewery.

As near as we can tell, it was when we were taking turns doing victory laps around the brewery with the award hoisted over our heads that it happened.

After that, we lost all track of where it might have gone. So if you

happen to see it, please, please return it. No questions asked.

NANK RODO

The missing gold medal.

Thank you.

The Plank Road Brewery. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Maddux vs. Johnson

Last 45 starts

Maddux	Johnson
29-6-10 W-L-ND	. 28-5-12
33-12 Club W-L	38-7
17 Complete games	13
4 Shutouts	7
4 Shutouts with relief help	5
1.68 ERA	2.31
38 Quality starts	37
.844 Quality start pct	822
6.6 Hits/nine innings	6.4
1.2 Walks/nine innings	2.8
7.5 Strikeouts/nine innings .	12.1
8.1 Base-runners/nine innings	9.5
0.60 Power/Control	-2.63
7.7 Average innings	7.5
4.2 Average run support	5.6

Run Support

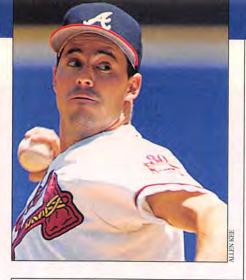
Three or fewer runs
11-5-6
14-8
1.53
.909 Quality start pct 800
Four or more runs
18-1-4
19-4
1.85
.784



major leagues. He also led the senior circuit in fewest base-runners per nine with a minuscule 6.70. Maddux was the only NL starter to allow fewer than nine base-runners per nine in such situations.

Did Maddux and Johnson pitch at a different level when their run support was less than desirable? Besides ERA and baserunners, a good measure is the difference in their Power/Control number. Johnson's was an amazing -4.54 in low-support games, compared to -1.84 in high-support games. That means that when the game was its tightest, he was allowing fewer base-runners while digging deeper into his strikeout arsenal.

The same holds true for Maddux. He isn't considered a power pitcher, but in low-support games Maddux had a P/C of -1.72,



compared to 0.98 in higher-support games.

Every year a number of major league starters have no losses when supported with four or more runs. In that situation, and considering his team's record, the most dominating pitcher in the big leagues in 1995 was Johnson. In the 21 starts in which run support was four or more, Johnson's record was 12-0-9, and the Mariners were 20-1 (.952).

It's hard to rank starters by effectiveness related to run support. Do you consider winning percentages only, or do you need to factor in the number of starts in each situation? What is clear is that a pitcher who is at least .500 when supported with three or fewer runs is among the best in the league, and a pitcher who is just .500 when supported with four or more runs is among the worst.

So what role does run support play in the evaluation of a starter? Well, to get the kind of numbers needed to be considered for the Cy Young Award, it's apparent a starter needs three things: First, he needs his share of games where run support is at four or more—preferably 60% to 70% of his starts. Second, he needs to win half or more of his low-support games. Third, he needs to win nearly all of the games where his run support is four or more.

Maddux vs. Johnson

This entire discussion has been dominated by two names: Greg Maddux and Randy Johnson. When you put up the kind of numbers these two superstars have, what you get is ink, and lots of it.

Maddux received his fourth consecutive Cy Young award in 1995; Johnson earned his first. So isn't it obvious who's better? Maybe, but toward the middle of the '94 season, as Johnson really began to shine, the debate began in earnest. The sides are split three ways: those mainly from the National League, who contend that Maddux, with his control and finesse, is the

best; those mainly from the American League, who say Johnson, with his power and intimidation, is tops; and those who say you can't compare the two pitchers because of their completely different styles and because of the differences between the NI and the AL.

In reality, there is no way to determine the better pitcher. No one is going to settle that question once and for all, to the satis faction of everyone. Each is the best in his respective league, obviously, and each is best with his particular style of pitching Every time Johnson takes the mound you have the possibility of seeing a no-hitter Every time Maddux starts, a shutout is possible. In each case—no matter what the style—the result is nearly always the same: a win for the team. And that's the bottom line, isn't it?

Johnson's consistency improved dramatically in 1993, when he tamed his wildness. In the simplest terms, he gave up fewer walks and allowed fewer base-runners. But it wasn't until May 1994 that he reached a level at which he could be compared to the master, Maddux. Only then did Johnson's statistics—and, more importantly, his results—begin to mirror those of the Atlanta ace.

In making comparisons between pitchers in different leagues, keep in mind the designated hitter and the impact it has. American League starters traditionally have higher ERAs—over the past seven years the AL ERA has been 4.79, a little less than a half a run higher than the National League. Last season the difference between the leagues was .65. The difference between Maddux and Johnson was .85.

Also keep in mind that the American League provides more run support than the National League. Again, that's attributable to the DH, and it hampers accurate comparisons. Johnson clearly had the edge in support, with the 16th-best out of 57 qualifying AL starters. Maddux ranked 44th out of 67 in the NL.

The results from both are truly outstanding, and remarkably, though their styles are completely different, the numbers they post mirror each other closely. There's no question that at this time, each is the best in his respective league.

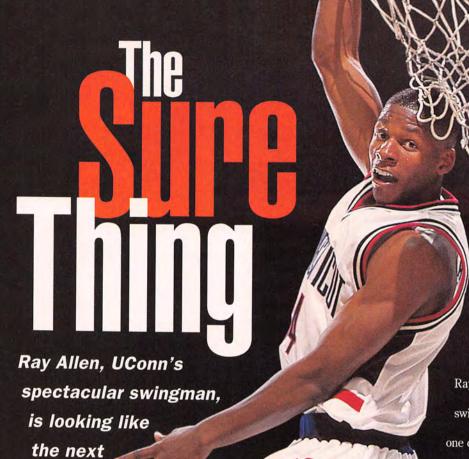
JIM KAAT pitched for 25 seasons in the major leagues; he now is a commentator on New York Yankees games for the Madison Square Garden television network. He worked with MERRIANNA MCCULLY, the inventor and curator of Three Up-Three Down, in preparing this article.

It's what attracts. Jovan Musk



for women

for men



Pavilion, one of the rowdiest college basketball venues in America, is so quiet on this afternoon that you could hear a fraternity pin drop.

Ray Allen, the Huskies' junior All-America swingman, walks in and grabs a seat behind one of the baskets. It's undoubtedly a seat that many a student has flown out of at some point during this season, in appreciation of one of Allen's feats: gravity-defying layups, acrobatic slam dunks, or some other move that leaves a defender feeling like a fire hydrant and all those

It's an hour before practice, and Allen has just

rabid fans waving BEWARE OF DOG signs feeling like

they're on a canine Cloud Nine.

finished his last

UNIVERSITY OF

Gampel

Connecticut's

CH REIBEL

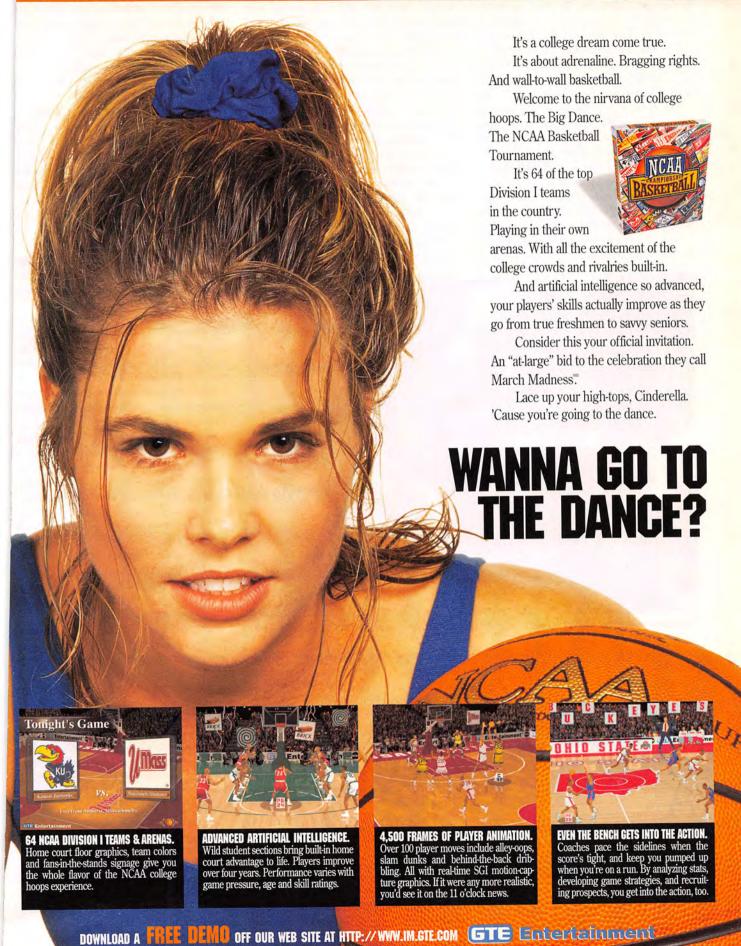
Michael

Jordan—and

this time we mean it

By JEFF RYAN

NTRODUCING NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL ON PC CD-ROM



class of the day, Communications 210: Persuasion. The course, he explains, teaches you how to influence others and ultimately get your way. What Allen doesn't say is that he needs this class about as much as he needs to sign up for Vertical Jumping 101. What does he, of all people, need to learn about persuasion?

These days he certainly doesn't have to persuade any magazine editor devoting pages to him—or any guard hoping not to get beaten off the dribble—to give him the proper amount of space. He doesn't have to persuade pretty coeds to scribble down their phone numbers, or persuade the Nutmeg State's mallrats to make his No. 34 jersey their latest fashion statement. And if, as expected, he makes himself eligible for the 1996 NBA draft, you can be sure

mean it. Says one NBA GM: "I know it's heresy, I know we'll never see another one in this century, but if anyone ever reminded you of Jordan, this is him."

Allen smiles and plays with a set of car keys as the quote is relayed to him. As someone who watches tapes of Jordan constantly, and rarely misses a Chicago Bulls game on television, he is too much in awe of the master to anxiously embrace such a lofty opinion. And yet, he is too respectful of his own skills and too confident of his future to dismiss it altogether.

"I do model myself after him," Allen says, "but I have a lot of improvements to make. If people say I'm the next Jordan, then my film time is paying off.

"When we went to Providence last year we had a TV and VCR on the bus, so I

The Huskies rave about Allen's admirable qualities—and his hoops skills, too.

he's not going to have to persuade one of the league's owners to make him an instant multimillionaire.

So maybe his afternoon would have been better spent in an economics lecture. Or perhaps in an astronomy class, learning about something he may relate to one day: stars in another galaxy.

t a time when everyone in sports is the "next" somebody or other, and scouts have affixed the "next Michael Jordan" label to every college prospect with a quick first step and a stuck-out tongue, Allen is supposed to be the real deal. He's the guy who makes the exaggerators apologize for crying wolf, beg for forgiveness, and swear on their mothers' graves that—no matter what they may have said before—this time they really

brought a tape of a Bulls game. Jordan came down the court and a defender ran beside him, and Michael just froze the guy and took off for the basket. That night, the same situation occurred—I was coming down the left side, a guy came up alongside me, and I made my move and dunked. [UConn point guard] Doron Sheffer came up to me after the game and said, 'You've been watching too many tapes. You look just like Mike.'"

Last season, as UConn briefly enjoyed a No. 1 ranking and advanced to within a victory of the Final Four, Allen began opening eyes. Playing both guard and small forward, he averaged 21.1 points and became the first Husky ever to total 1,000 career points while still a sophomore He grabbed 6.8 rebounds a game—at just 6'5''—and led UConn with 61 steals. He slashed and

he flashed, but he also proved he can score from anywhere, connecting on 44.5% of his three-pointers. "You can play away from most high-flyers because they're limited ir their range," says ABC and ESPN analyst Dick Vitale, "but if you slack off on Ray he'll knock the jumper down—and if you play him tight he'll blow by you."

Allen averaged 24 points during last year's March Madness, the highest of any player in the tournament. After he scored 36 in a loss to eventual champion UCLA, Bruins coach Jim Harrick called him the best player his team had faced all season. Allen was named USA Basketball's male athlete of the year, and he spent his summer vacation averaging 15.6 points at the World University Games in Japan.

"He has an answer for everything," says Georgetown coach John Thompson. "He can hurt you offensively or defensively, and he plays better when the game is on the line."

Considering Allen just turned 20 last July, though, is it fair for some people to slap that scarlet MJ on his chest before his sneakers have even left their first skid mark on NBA hardwood? Of course not. So if the predictions of a Jordanesque future border on sacrilege, to whom should Allen realistically be compared?

Well, how about Grant Hill? Allen seems to have succeeded the former Duke star as the Mr. Congeniality of college hoops. "Ray is a great player," says St. John's guard Felipe Lopez, "but an even nicer person." In Connecticut, Allen's popularity extends all the way from the scarred inner city of Hartford to the comfy bosom of suburbia, a phenomenon that has as much to do with his down time as with his hang time. He is forever speaking to school kids and charity groups, and he has become the official campus host for new Huskies recruits.

When Allen was in high school in Dalzell, S.C., he was so well-liked that even rival coaches attended his going-away party before he took off for UConn. Ask his current coach Jim Calhoun or Allen's teammates to define his most enviable qualities, and they invariably talk about his basketball skills last. That's why, even though it's hard to predict with certainty how Allen's NBA career will unfold, you probably can bank on this: Whenever he's suspended, it will be in mid-air, not by order of the league office.

A llen certainly isn't the first artist to be lured to New England by the splendor of its autumn, but he may be the first one who does his finest work in the paint, rather than with it. As a high school senior in 1992, he arrived for his UConn recruiting visit while the leaves all around the campus in Storrs were chang-

ing colors. Before you could say "letter of intent," Allen had stopped thinking about Kentucky's playbook and Wake Forest's textbooks, or how much closer Alabama or Florida would be to his family's home. The riot of color made him see everything in black and white.

"The first time I ever heard of UConn, I thought it was in the Yukon Territory," Allen says with a chuckle. "And the mascot, the Husky, made me think that, too. When I came here, it was October, when the foliage was very, very beautiful. I wanted to enjoy it. I wanted to be in that kind of atmosphere. Lots of things can influence your decision, and the leaves turning was a big thing for me."

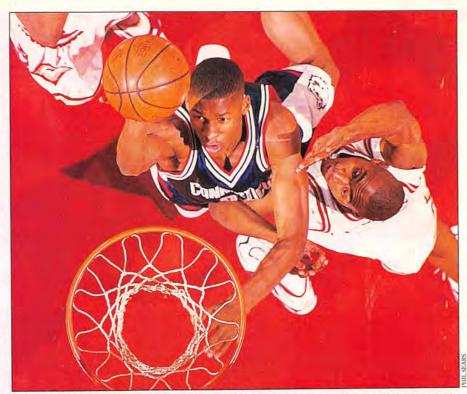
If it seems a bit strange that something as insignificant as the color of leaves could influence such an important decision, then you don't understand a whole lot about Ray Allen. He's a guy who listens to his heart as often as his head, a perfectionist who appreciates subtleties others don't notice. That's why he is wearing a UConn uniform and dreaming of a national championship right now, not running the floor in the red, white, and blue of the Philadelphia 76ers and dreaming of a playoff spot.

Last May, just a few hours before the deadline for underclassmen to declare themselves eligible for the NBA draft, the Sixers called Allen's parents and indicated they would strongly consider spending the No. 3 pick in the selection process on Ray. Allen passed for reasons that, as usual, not everyone could understand. He felt insulted by the assumption of many around him that nothing would matter to him as much as money. He says he was anxious to show that black athletes aren't motivated only by green. Most of all, though, he hadn't yet seen that subtle sign in the heat of battle that told him it was exactly the right time to step to the next level.

"I don't know exactly what it is, but I want to see a certain dominance on the court," Allen says. "I want to feel a certain competitiveness come out of me every night. I want to be able to control the court whenever I want to and not have any weaknesses. When that feeling comes, I'll know it."

Always the perfectionist—and despite all the accolades, Allen still can recall the slights. He remembers the letter he received during his senior year of high school informing him that he wasn't chosen to play in the McDonald's High School All-America Game. Says Allen, "They wrote, 'Congratulations on being an honorable mention, but you didn't make the game.' That was it. They could have at least thrown in a coupon for a Big Mac."

Maybe Allen isn't content to just fake guards out of their jocks—he has to



Zeroing in: "I want to see a certain dominance, to not have any weaknesses."

become dominant enough to fake them out of their socks, too. Perhaps he wants to rewrite not just UConn's record book, but Vitale's vocabulary, as well. Most likely, though, he simply wants to make sure that he enters the NBA with instant impact.

"Playing college basketball is like going to class," Allen says. "The longer you stay, the more information you get that will be valuable for the exam."

"Physically, Ray could have played in the NBA this year, but he made a wise decision going back to school," Vitale says. "It gives him a little more time to learn and mature."

Says CBS analyst Billy Packer: "When he first came on board at Connecticut, he was primarily a scorer, but now he's becoming a more refined player. He really understands the team concept. Everybody wants to compare him to some great player, but how about just letting the guy be the first Ray Allen? That's a lot right there."

She has to be the only sports publicist who gets paid in lollipops and stuffed animals, but it's a job she'd gladly do for free.

After Allen slashed and burned Georgetown for 26 points in a victory last season, his three-year-old daughter, Tierra, waited outside UConn's locker room at USAir Arena in Maryland, informing anyone within earshot that No. 34 was someone very special, someone definitely worth watching.

If anyone doubts Allen's sincerity when he says he's not motivated by money, all they have to do is look at his face when he's talking about his daughter and trying to remember how many weeks ago—no, make that months ago—he last saw her. If Allen were more concerned with cashing NBA paychecks than with perfecting his game, he would be playing with Tierra in the living room of his own house, not rushing back to an apartment to hear whether her voice is on the answering machine.

Tierra lives in Rembert, S.C., with her mother, Allen's former high school girl-friend. Allen says he sees his daughter only "three or four times a year." His parents, Walter and Flo, help support Tierra and her mother, and though UConn doesn't go out of its way to publicize Allen's fatherhood, he never has tried to hide it.

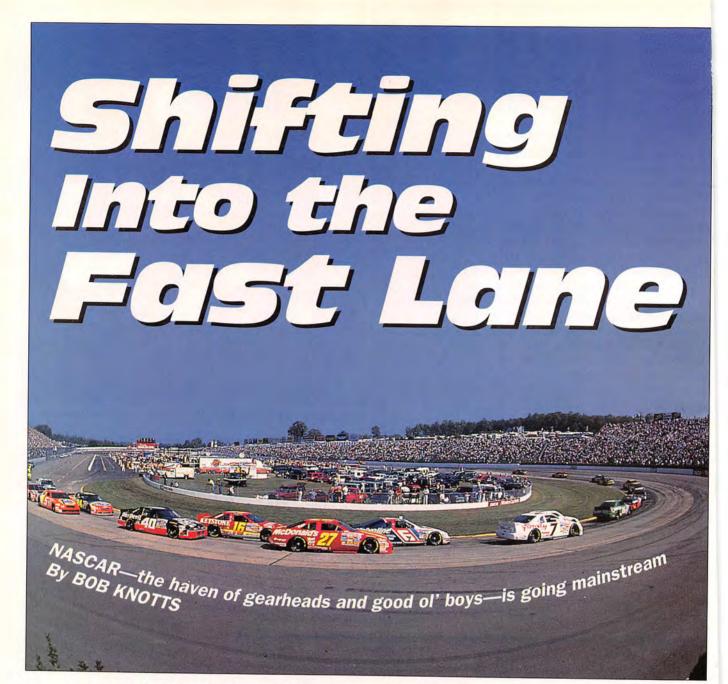
"I've always been proud of Tierra," Allen says. "My whole situation is unfair for her. I haven't seen her on a consistent basis since I've been in college.

"When I went away to college, my mother said, 'Go do what you have to do for a few years, and we'll take care of your daughter. When you come back, you'll have her for the rest of your life.' It's hard. It's a big sacrifice. But it'll pay off."

You get the feeling that Ray Allen's next autumn has a chance to be the most spectacular of them all. Leaves turning colors. Tierra turning a new house into a home. And her daddy, the guy with a game that's prettier than a Husky's eyes, turning heads at an NBA arena near you. ■

JEFF RYAN is a frequent contributor to Inside Sports. He lives in New York City.

MARCH 1996 47



ORE THAN ONE DENTED, dusty pickup truck rattles into the Miami parking lot, driven by someone who may be toting two first names—"Jim Bob" or something—and wearing a black No. 3 Tshirt, someone who throws a crushed Bud can onto the ground as he hops down from the cab. Even the South's most sophisticated city respects some traditions.

However, the pickups and the Jim Bobs are in the minority. You're more likely to find Toyotas and Dodge minivans, Jeeps and BMWs, even Mercedes in this parking lot. Behind the wheels are Brazilians and Cubans and Puerto Ricans, mixing with the many Anglos. There are plenty of young, tanned professional men wearing polo shirts and new blue jeans, accom-

panied by young, tanned professional women wearing flowered tops and designer shorts. It's a sports crowd much like any other in South Florida, similar to the kinds that come out for the Dolphins and the Marlins and the Panthers and the Heat. No one is spitting tobacco juice.

These locals are among the 63,000 people who have arrived for the first weekend of NASCAR racing at the new Homestead Motorsports Complex, planted in the middle of a potato field half an hour south of downtown Miami. The event sold out 10 days in advance, drawing almost as many fans as Super Bowl 29 did at Joe Robbie

Stadium. Some enthusiasts have traveled from as far as Pennsylvania and California.

All this for a Busch Grand National race, a second-level NASCAR competition with much less appeal than the high-profile Winston Cup series. And all this in cosmopolitan South Florida, as far from Charlotte or Talladega or Rockingham as New York City is.

Nearly a half-century after NASCAR first signed on some wild kids in their soupedup Fords and Chevys, has the series really become this popular? Absolutely. Has NASCAR finally entered the American mainstream, attracting people who

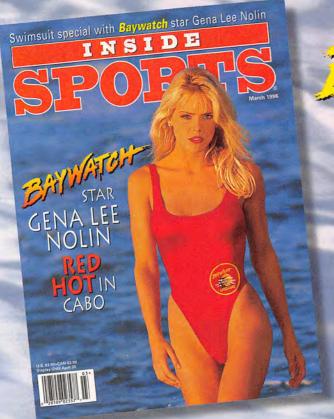
wouldn't know a carburetor from a crankcase or grits from fried green tomatoes? Yes. And no.

Though still firmly attached to its Southern roots,

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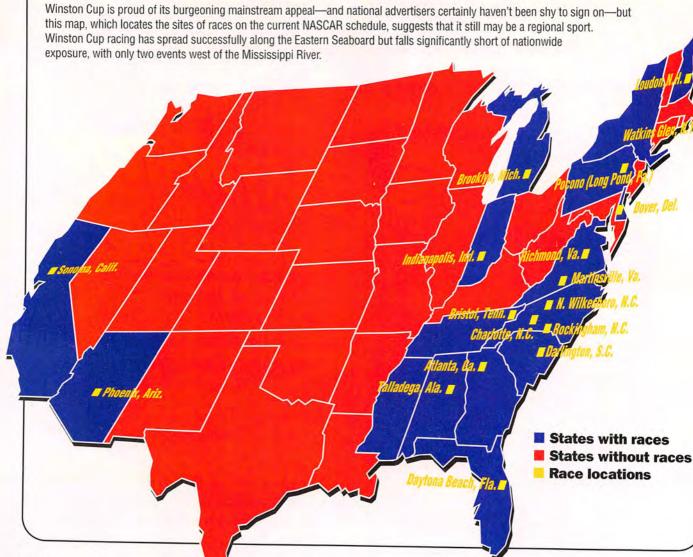
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A National Profile?



NASCAR is captivating a widening group of fans around the United States—men and women, wealthy and poor, urban and rural, motor racing junkies and novices. However, the lingering compone-and-country-boy atmosphere that surrounds the sport prevents big-time stock car racing from reaching a true cross-section of Americans, including blacks and other minorities. Despite the inroads it's making in melting pots like Miami, NASCAR remains dominated by WASPs, in the stands, in the pits, and in the cars.

"We do have a fair amount of events in the core area around the Southeast, and we bring a certain amount of the 'good ol' boy' contingent," says NASCAR president Bill France Jr. "But I think we've been out of being a regional sport for a long time."

Advertisers clearly are satisfied with the demographics. Eastman Kodak, McDonald's, and Procter & Gamble's Tide

are among the major sponsors whose logos are plastered on the cars, which in effect are rolling billboards. The investment pays off. Major corporations have discovered that in NASCAR, fan loyalty toward drivers and teams translates into brand loyalty: If your favorite racer drives the Kodak car, you absolutely will not load Fuji film into your camera.

"Tm very bullish on NASCAR," says Bob Igiel, executive vice president/broadcast for Young & Rubicam, a major Madison Avenue ad agency. "It has a lot of hidden value. Thirty-eight percent of NASCAR's attendance comes from women. That's exciting. For a sport, that's excellent: a 60-40 split."

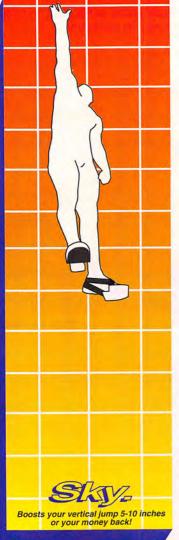
NASCAR devotees, male and female,

consistently prove themselves fans in the original sense of the word—as fanatics. Many will buy almost anything with their guy's number and colors on it: hats, Tshirts bumper stickers, key chains, whatever Forbes magazine estimates stock car mer chandise sales in 1994 at \$200 million, with \$5 million of that going directly to NASCAR and the France family, which own the series. Forbes figures the combined annual take for NASCAR, speedway owners, and race teams amounts to \$2 billion.

That kind of dough makes true believer of TV network executives. "NASCAR saw a significant increase in the ratings in 1995 up 22%," says John Wildhack, senior vice president of programming for ESPN and

ESPN2. "No other sport performed so well in 1995 [in terms of increased rat ings]."

In 1994 an average of two mil lion households watched a given Winston Cup race on





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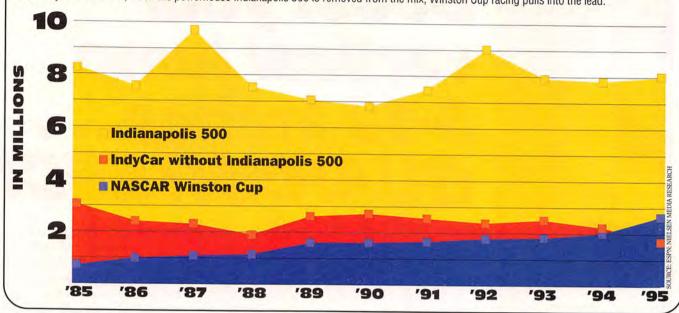


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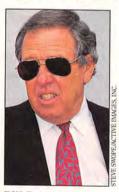
NASCAR viewership on ESPN hasn't reached the overall audience levels that IndyCar racing has traditionally posted on ABC, CBS, and NBC over the years. However, when the powerhouse Indianapolis 500 is removed from the mix, Winston Cup racing pulls into the lead.



ESPN. In '95 the number was up to 2.6 million. CBS, ABC, TBS, and TNN also carried 1995 Winston Cup events.

The audience numbers are good enough on their own, but they are especially impressive when stacked against other forms of auto racing—and other major sports. Ratings for IndyCar on ESPN have been relatively static over the past few years; race broadcasts attracted about one million households, on average. Formula One viewership was up slightly, drawing an average of 674,000 households.

ESPN college football telecasts on



Bill France Jr.

Saturdays and on Thursday nights attracted fewer viewers in '95 than NASCAR did in its slots. Major league baseball and regular-season NHL games on ESPN garnered "much lower" ratings than the stock car races, according to the company. Only

NFL football outpulled Winston Cup racing on the all-sports network.

"NASCAR gets a national audience, and probably a more upscale one than people think," says ESPN spokesman Dave Nagle. "Perhaps no sport—and certainly no one in racing—is more attuned to its fan than NASCAR."



A major source of NASCAR's appeal has been the accessibility of its stars.

Not bad for a sports organization some still regard as a bunch of hicks.

The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing traces its history to the days of Prohibition, when Southern moonshine bootleggers juiced up outwardly innocuous cars for midnight delivery runs through dragnets of Revenue agents. Drag racing on rural back roads became a popular spinoff, and short dirt tracks soon sprang up around the South.

Bill France Sr., a race promoter in Daytona Beach, incorporated NASCAR in 1948 in hopes that his fledgling group could bring some uniformity to the patchwork of Southern races. France ruled with an autocratic style, demanding that his

cars be evenly matched to ensure close competition and that his drivers signed autographs to encourage fan support. Upon his retirement in 1972, his



son, Bill France Jr., assumed control of the association—and he runs things with what some would call the same iron fist as his late father.

"I think a velvet glove is a better analogy," says France, 62, his voice gravelly and gruff, with remnants of a Southern drawl. "We try to keep our drivers accessible to the fans as best we can. We encourage them to do that."

The understatement seems pointed, and the meaning is clear. Drivers will mingle with the public and like it—whether they like it or not. Sponsors help keep racers out front, too. Says France, "I guess if Emmitt average race in 1995 had 11 cars on the lead lap at the finish. Everyone in NASCAR refers to their competitions simply as "the show," and they clearly recognize the importance of entertaining spectators.

Despite the wild races, though, some longtime motor sports fans sniff at NASCAR's bulky, low-tech machines and unsophisticated atmosphere. Responding to an Internet posting that asked IndyCar fans for their objections to NASCAR, a 35-year-old named Mike e-mailed a top-10 list: "Twenty-year-old cars with 20-year-old technology under new sheet metal," Mike complained. "The shameless and blatant com-

times spectacular bumper-over-bump flips or smoking, screeching multic melées. Fortunately, drivers usually wa away from the accidents, which hav become one more element of the spor fascination and thrill, another part of the show.

And what a show it is. Before the UAN GM Quality 500 at Charlotte Moto Speedway last October, cars were crunched and school buses burned i demonstration events. Tens of thousands spectators roared as drivers paraded one; a time around the track, waving at the



"The Intimidator": Earnhardt [No. 3] is known as the meanest cur in the metal-on-metal dogfight of a NASCAR race.

Smith had 'Tide' on his uniform, the company would want him to make appearances."

France also encourages rules that keep a tight rein on 1990s automotive technology to prevent the kind of checkbook championships common in Formula One, where just two or three teams can afford to compete seriously. Take fuel injection, for example. You almost certainly have it on your street car, but 1995 Winston Cup champ Jeff Gordon doesn't have it on his race car. None of NASCAR's drivers do. Old-fashioned carburetors are required on the 700-horsepower Winston Cup autos. "We don't want the winner to be the guy with the best black box," says NASCAR spokesman Kevin Triplett. "We want the winner to be the driver who makes the best decisions that day."

The regulations work, guaranteeing lap after lap of fierce wheel-to-wheel racing within dense packs of cars. Winston Cup events look like a freeway rush hour run amok, a commuter's nightmare. The

mercialism...It's a choreographed show...."

However, many race enthusiasts may not appreciate the sophistication needed to control that new sheet metal on the track, as the cars careen lugnut-to-lugnut around high-banked turns at 200 miles an hour. "If I wanted to drive NASCAR, I'd have to go to driver school," says Emerson Fittipaldi, a two-time winner of both the Indy 500 and the Formula One championship. "It's a different technique."

For instance, Fittipaldi explains, two stock cars racing side-by-side at racing speed create a low-pressure area between the vehicles, and any sudden sideways separation by one driver can spin his competitor into the wall—without actual contact. That doesn't happen in F1 or IndyCar. "In NASCAR, the other drivers can put you in a bad spot," Fittipaldi says.

Crashes are common in NASCAR, some-

hoots and applause of supporters and ignoring the boos and catcalls rained on them by followers of rival racers.

In the heart of NASCAR country, you quickly discover that most fans root for only one driver, as they might for the home basketball team. Nearly everyone wears something with the colors and numbers that show whom they follow. And unlike the more laid-back IndyCar crowds, no one is shy about standing during the race to shout encouragement to a favorite racer—or to heap scorn on an opponent perceived as the enemy.

"NASCAR does a good job of presenting itself as theater," says Andrew Craig, president of IndyCar. "They have good people and bad people in the races, so to speak."

Seven-time Winston Cup champion Dale Earnhardt is a common focal point for fan emotion. Earnhardt's relentless driving style and menacing black No. 3

> Chevy have earned him the nickname "the Intimidator" and attracted legions of supporters and detractors across

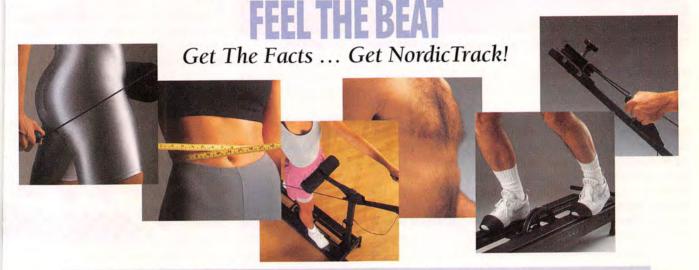
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The ranks of rowdy rednecks who pound beers and howl in the infield...

the country. When he traveled to Alaska for an auto dealership promotion, 2,000 people turned out to meet him.

At the Charlotte race, it was easy to see why. Starting at the back of the pack, Earnhardt put on a furious display of passing skill, sliding by one car after another. He was relentless, like a dog on the hunt. After three hours and 26 minutes of hard driving during which he briefly held the lead, Earnhardt finished a close second to Mark Martin. When the checkered flag

fell, Earnhardt's Monte Carlo was less than a second behind—one of 14 cars on the lead lap.

As the popularity of Winston Cup racers has grown, however, their once-vaunted accessibility to the media shows signs of cracking. In the past NASCAR drivers were known for their willingness to chat easily with reporters, with a relaxed y'all-comeback-now style. That attitude no longer is universal. New Winston Cup champion Jeff Gordon posted a sign on his trailer during

the 1995 season that made it clear he could not be bothered with interviews until after qualifying.

Times are changing. Like Earnhardt, many of the drivers were born and raised in the South, and nearly all of them have relocated to the Charlotte area, where most of the race teams work and the traditional Southern tracks like Rockingham are within easy striking distance. These days, though, an increasing number of drivers hail from other regions, too—and they'll argue if you suggest the South still is NASCAR's base of support.

"I don't agree with that," says 1995 Winston Cup rookie of the year Ricky Craven, as he sits on the pit wall at Homestead Motorsports Complex during qualifying laps. "Sears Point [Raceway in Sonoma, Calif.] is sold out, Loudon, N.H., is sold out. I could go on and on. I'm from Maine. Ernie Irvan is from California. If you had a race track in every major city, you'd have race teams located all across the country."

Maybe. But the South remains both the literal and spiritual home of NASCAR;

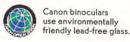
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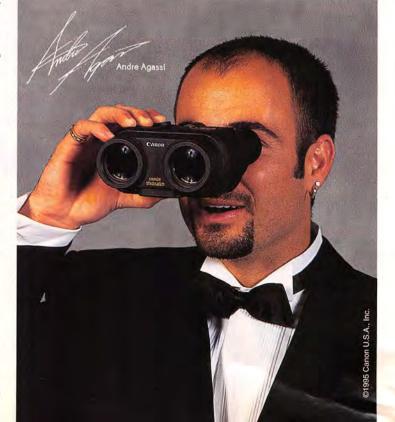
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oughly 60% of the 4.9 million fans who ttended the 31 Winston Cup races in 1994 id so at Southern venues. That attenance, by the way, was up from about three nillion for 29 events in 1988. [Figures for 995 were not yet available at press time.]

NASCAR still gives off a distinctly outhern-fried aroma, even on TV, where olor commentators are likely to speak vith a pronounced drawl. At Charlotte Motor Speedway, engines are lubricated vith "ahhll," and the often-heard exclamaion "damn" has two syllables. The crowd certainly isn't entirely good ol' boys and gals—but there are enough around to emind you about stock car racing's origins. Everyone has a cooler, and as you roam you can hear the tell-tale pfft of beer cans being opened. Winstons and Marlboros are passed among friends. RVs cram the infield, some of them proudly displaying rebel flags. There is not an African-American in sight.

The redneck atmosphere apparently doesn't deter the many new white, middleclass fans who have discovered NASCAR, people who might have dismissed the

> sport in years past. Perhaps that's not surprising. It's more than coinciden-



...are being infiltrated by a more affluent but no less enthusiastic crowd.

tal that NASCAR's growth parallels the rising popularity of country music, whose performers made the down-home, just-folks idiom fashionable. For northerners, the music has provided a bridge to Southern accents and styles. Garth Brooks, in effect, has paved the way for Kyle Petty.

"A lot of people who like country music are NASCAR fans, no question about that," Bill France Jr. says. "But our fan base is larger than country music. It includes white-collar workers, young professionals, people on assembly lines who work in plants."

France acknowledges, though, that the Winston Cup fan base includes relatively few minorities—especially blacks, despite the large Southern black population. "Why don't more come?" he asks. "I can't give you a good answer for that. There's no game plans to keep minorities away. Minorities are perfectly welcome. We would like to see them as competitors and certainly as fans. We don't have a problem

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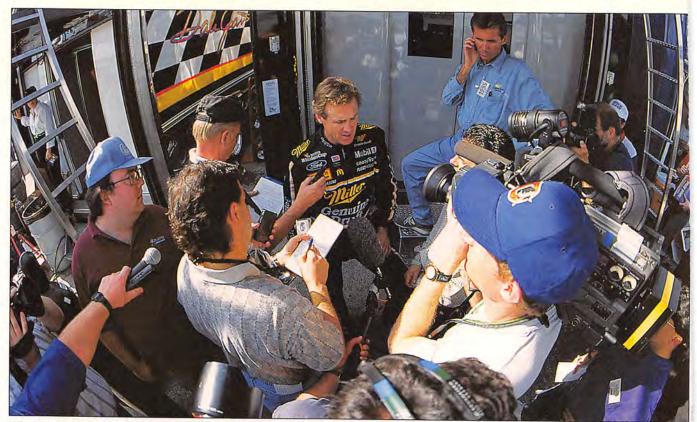
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57 **MARCH 1996**



Winston Cup drivers always have been media-friendly—but that's changing as national interest turns up the heat.

with a black driver or black team."

Some argue that in addition to attracting minorities, NASCAR also needs a presence in the nation's largest urban centers—Los Angeles, Chicago, and most importantly, New York—to become truly mainstream. Without building a solid base in those major population areas, the logic goes, no sport can achieve broad acceptance in the United States. Others disagree.

"People say you need a track in New York," says Joe Siano, auto racing writer for *The New York Times.* "I don't buy it. You've got Pocono. If you live in New York, you can see anything you want and be home the same night."

Tracks in Michigan and Indiana that host Winston Cup races are within easy driving distance of Chicago, and Roger Penske is building a tri-oval 40 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. Winston Cup and IndyCar races are planned at the Southern California complex—and if the history of other tracks is any indicator, NASCAR will prove the better draw.

Phoenix International Raceway in Arizona has hosted IndyCar events since 1964, twice pulling in as many as 58,000 spectators. That attendance mark, however, was broken by the inaugural Winston Cup race at Phoenix. "At the first NASCAR race in 1988, we had 60,000 people," says Craig Fischer, the track's public relations director. "We get a

lot of people who come down here from Canada for our Winston Cup events, and some coming up from Mexico." Attendance at the NASCAR race in Phoenix on October 29 reached 102,000.

The story has been much the same in the opposite corner of the country. At New Hampshire International Speedway in Loudon, the August IndyCar race drew a respectable crowd of 47,000. Six weeks earlier, 81,000 people—an all-time New England sports attendance record—attended the Winston Cup event there. "Everybody around here talks about the NASCAR race," says Joyce Caron-Mercier, the speedway's vice president of marketing. "The Boston Globe does a full-page pullout on it. They don't always do that for IndyCar."

A survey at the track found that fans who attended the NASCAR race fell into the same general salary bracket as IndyCar enthusiasts; according to Caron-Mercier, 73% of those at each event reported earning between \$30,000 and \$60,000 a year. And she says the stock car crowd appeared no less sophisticated than those who preferred open-wheel racing. "You'll see more people with golf shirts than T-shirts at the NASCAR races here," she says. "The age of everyone sucking down

beers and chewing tobacco-that's over."

And when measured by the ultimate status symbol for busy '90s movers-and-shakers, NASCAR came out ahead of IndyCar. The New Hampshire track turned into a veritable airport for the July Winston Cuprace, with more than 200 helicopter trips made to the speedway. The IndyCar race had 40 chopper landings. Says Caron-Mercier, "I'm seeing more of a demand from upscale sponsors for NASCAR events than in the past."

In fact, everything about NASCAR seems more in demand than in the past. Miami race promoter Ralph Sanchez, whose auto racing roots are in sports cars and Indy cars, sees the potential for even more growth. Sanchez was the driving force behind the new Homestead complex and pushed hard to bring a Busch Grand National event to South Florida for the track's November opening. He insists he'll bring Winston Cup to his low-banked oval soon.

"NASCAR is about to explode," Sanchez says, enthusiastically waving his arms and grinning. "I see Terry Labonte selling cornflakes. That's great! That's mom-and-pop America!" ■

BOB KNOTTS is a licensed race driver, and he has received Pulitzer Prize nominations for his work as a writer. He lives in South Florida.

Penny Hardaway √ Drains 3's $\sqrt{\text{ Dishes the rock}}$ √ Cruising altitude Where Sports Is Headed. √ Sweet cap

BEHIND THE WHEEL

By LEWIS FRANCK

Toeing the Bottom Line

OR THE FIRST TIME IN 16 YEARS, a number of top Indy car racing teams face the dilemma of not running in the Indianapolis 500 for reasons other than competition. In 1994 Tony George, president of Indianapolis Motor Speedway, announced the creation of the Indy Racing League to rival the PPG Indy

Car World Series. In response, CART, the organization of team owners that sanctions Indy car competition, announced its own race, the U.S. 500, to be run in Michigan on the same day as the Indy 500.

When it comes to determining where Indy car drivers will be racing, neither the men in the cockpit nor the team owners will have much say. Nor will George—who has reserved 25 spots in the 33-car Indy 500 field for the top point scorers

in the IRL—or IndyCar president Andrew Craig.

Who will? The sponsors. And their decisions most likely will be based on considerations other than the current political imbroglio that has created a rift in Indy car racing.

It costs about \$10 million per car to run an IndyCar season, and even if a team led every lap and won every race, there is no way it could break even on prize money alone. However, winning attracts sponsorship—the true bottom line in the sport.

That bottom line is changing with the times. PPG Industries—the automotive coatings company that has sponsored the IndyCar series since its break from USAC in 1979—dropped a bombshell when it announced that although it would remain the title sponsor for the IndyCar series in 1996, support programs such as hospitality, track signage, and television and print advertising would be dropped. The company's relationship with the series in 1997

and beyond is in serious doubt.

"It's fair to say that the dispute probably had an impact on our decision only from the standpoint of a time line," says Mike Sack, PPG's head of racing. "If things had been calm and settled, we would have waited another year to do this. What we are doing was inevitable."

Sack describes the move as part of PPG's overall re-evaluation of its involvement in motor sports and the return on its sponsorship investment. The company insists the decision was not politically based; in fact, it says it turned down an

Sponsors like Valvoline are reminding Indy car who pays the bills.

offer to sponsor the IRL series.

"From the start, we have said we are neutral and want to stay neutral," Sack says. "We kept being dragged into the middle of this. One of the side benefits was that both sides worried about what our plans are going to be, but that never was the object."

Nevertheless, other sponsors may take the potential loss of IndyCar's title sponsor as the start of a trend. "A unified series would affect our long-term decisions," Sack says. "Going into 1997 and beyond, a split series is not going to be worth the same type of dollars and same kind of commitment as a unified series would be. It's just common sense."

IndyCar responds that it was not to blame for PPG's decision. "A very important point is that we didn't remove the Indy 500 from the series," Craig says. "We made all of our races available to PPG, as we did in the past.

"Regrettably, the Speedway is not mak-

ing the same rights available in the future It's wrong to characterize this as that IndyCar can't reach an agreement. We haven't withdrawn any rights. There's nothing we can do."

Others are caught in the bind. Valvoline's contract with Walker Racing includes an obligation to race in the Indy 500—leaving the sponsor, as well as team owner Derrick Walker and driver Robby Gordon, stuck in the middle of the dispute. The team will race at Indianapolis but also run in the IndyCar series. Nobody seems particularly happy about it.

Mark Coughlin, manager of sports marketing for Valvoline, takes a dryeyed view of the situation. "The Indy 500 is a great motivation if you can remove yourself from the emotions and personalities and look at the event for what it is," he says. He points out that the race has survived four wars-including the 1979 USAC-CART dispute-and other disruptions and controversies.

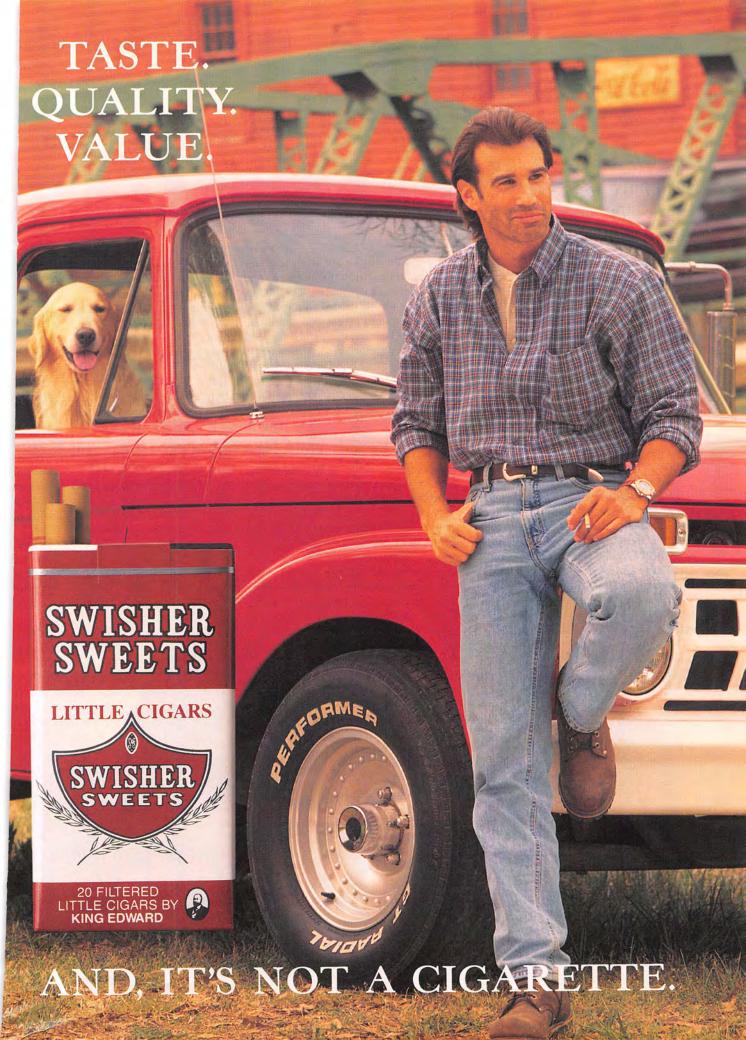
Coughlin adds that Valvoline felt pressure from both sides of the

dispute and chose not to be swayed by either. "They were using us as pawns in a political fight," he says. "It's a position we don't want to be in." Valvoline's decision was based on dollars and cents. "This is a marketing-driven sport," Coughlin says. "Unless the sport is getting a return on our investment, the sport won't continue. We don't get involved for sporting's sake. We have to get a measured result."

For his part, Walker—considered a staunch supporter of the IndyCar series—has been put in the difficult spot of becoming an outsider among IndyCar owners. "He's been put in a position that's uncomfortable for him, and we're sorry," Coughlin says.

But business is business—a fact Walker is well aware of. "Valvoline hasn't said I have to do this or that," he says, "but we can't ask our sponsor to be put in this political dogfight. I've always said I'll do whatever my sponsor wants.

"And I don't think I'm alone."



The Washington Bullets. who have seen even can't-miss moves miss

badly, may be the NBA's most star-crossed team By JOHN FEINSTEIN

T HAS BEEN 15 MONTHS SINCE that unseasonably warm November afternoon in Washington, D.C., when the nation's capital suddenly became an NBA hotbed. That was the day the Washington Bullets called a news conference to make two announcements: After protracted and often ugly contract negotiations, they finally-six games into the season-had signed Juwan Howard, their firstround draft pick of 1994.

Fine and dandy, and about time, was the response. Then came the second announcement: After weeks of rumors, the Bullets and the Golden State Warriors had completed a blockbuster trade. Washington sent sweet-shooting forward Tom Gugliotta and three first-round draft choices to Golden State for power forward Chris Webber-Howard's one-time Michigan teammate, the poster boy of the Fab Five. and the top pick in the 1993 NBA draft.

Not since the June day in 1978 when the Bullets won their first-and only-NBA dominated the city's collective consciousness the way it did the moment the Webber deal was announced. The Bullets ticket office was so flooded with calls that the phone system overloaded and broke down. Huge headlines screamed the deal on the front page of The Washington Post. the newspaper that once brought down a president.

After a dozen years of wandering in the no-man's land of NBA mediocrity, the Bullets suddenly were back. No more marketing the opposition to sell tickets; the Bullets now had a team that would sell itself. Webber was the savior-the young, charismatic superstar the franchise had lacked for so many years.

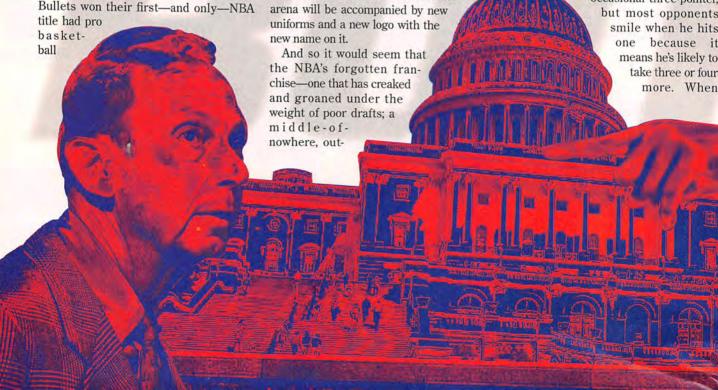
It is now 1996. The team has broken ground on a downtown arena scheduled to open in less than two years. Abe Pollin, the man who has owned the Bullets since they played in the old Baltimore Arena in the 1960s, has decided to change the team's name because he thinks the name "Bullets" conjures up visions of the street violence for which the nation's capital has become infamous. No doubt the new

arena will be accompanied by new uniforms and a new logo with the new name on it.

dated arena; and plain old indifferencehas turned the corner. Everything will be brand-new, and the future will see big crowds, big victories, and big bucks fo everyone. In case there was any doub about Webber being around to lead Tean New to great things, Pollin signed him to : six-year, \$59 million deal last October "Chris Webber is the centerpiece of this franchise," he said. "He will lead us to the NBA championship."

Will he? Or will he do what he did at Michigan: score lots of points, make lots of headlines, and win nothing? If Webber was the main reason the Fab Five reached two NCAA championship games, he also was the reason they didn't win the one they could have won, against North Carolina in 1993. Remember the timeout?

Although he hasn't done anything as egregious as that on an NBA court, Webber has shown a disturbing knack for taking the wrong shot at the wrong time. He fancies himself a shooter, which he isn't. He will hit the occasional three-pointer, but most opponents smile when he hits because it means he's likely to take three or four



Sullets coach Jim Lynam is asked about Vebber's shot selection, he hedges noticebly, saying maybe Webber takes the occaional bad shot, but he likes aggressiveess, and Chris certainly is aggressive.

Of course all of this is moot if Webber sn't playing. He has a shoulder problem hat causes the shoulder to separate. It has appened twice. Some doctors have urged urgery; others say it isn't necessary. For low, Webber has said no to surgery. Vashington is holding its collective breath, vaiting for the shoulder to pop again.

hat would fit the pattern of the Bullets in recent years. Every move they make—even those that look guaranteed to work, like trading for Webber—seems to turn to dust. The team lesperately needed a point guard this season. General manager John Nash got Mark Price, one of the best—except Price arrived on a foot that needed surgery before he put on a Bullets uniform. Nash had to swing yet another deal, acquiring Robert Pack to play the point.

Price's foot, Webber's shoulder. John "Hot Plate" Williams' eating disorder, which caused him to balloon to about 5,000 pounds. Lottery balls that always bounce the wrong way. Top draft picks like Kenny Green and LaBradford Smith. One local columnist likes to say there are three kinds of luck: "Good luck, bad luck, and Bullets luck."

Yet there always seems to be hope looming just ahead. Now the Bullets have Webber, Howard, and ultratalented rookie Rasheed Wallace. They also have 7'7' Gheorghe Muresan, a rare second-round draft gamble that worked out. In his third season, the gigantic Muresan has become a respectable center.

This team is very young. Webber and Howard would be rookies this season if they had played out their college eligibility; Wallace would be a junior at North Carolina. But the Bullets are not the Orlando Magic circa 1993, a team absolutely destined to be a serious contender. Calbert Cheaney, taken with the sixth pick

in the 1993 draft, remains wildly inconsistent, and Pack always is going to be a good news-bad news point guard. He will make brilliant plays—for both teams.

With all the money Pollin has invested in Webber and Howard (and will need to invest in Wallace to keep him around long-term), not to mention the millions he is spending on his downtown arena, will he have a happy ending? Will the Bullets—or whatever they end up being called, "Ravens" being a likely choice—return to their glory days of the '70s, when they played in three NBA Finals in five years and won the title in 1978?

According to the propaganda in Washington, it's not a question of whether, but when. However, that optimism overlooks serious issues—for one, the point guard problem. Even if Price returns by the All-Star break as he hopes to, the Bullets will have a 32-year-old point with a history of injury. This summer Nash, who gave up a first-round pick for Price and two players for Pack, may be looking for another point.

But the real questions, the ones that won't go away, revolve around Webber. For all his flash and athletic ability, he is a long way from being a finished product.

People in Washington who remember the great front line of those '70s teams like to say that Webber will be Elvin Hayes to Howard's Wes Unseld. Certainly Howard has a lot of Unseld's qualities: uncommon maturity, a superb work ethic, the ability to recognize weaknesses in his game and work on them. Webber has Hayes' brilliance—and also his flightiness. What he doesn't have is a signature move, like the turnaround jumper with which Hayes scored about a zillion points.

Remarkably, Webber really has no offensive game at all. He is fabulous running the floor on the fastbreak and at times he makes breathtaking plays. But when he touches the ball in the halfcourt offense, it's an adventure, one that often ends with the ball going in the other direction—especially in the final two minutes.

Webber turns just 23 on March 1. He is very intelligent and clearly wants to be a winner, but can he be coached? He is part of a generation of athletes who grew up understanding that in the world of sports great ability gives you not only a great deal of money, but a great deal of power. With the exception of Don Nelson at Golden State, Webber has been treated with kid gloves by every coach he has ever played for.

Moreover, Pollin has tied Lynam's hands. The owner has said publicly that Webber is the franchise; if Lynam gets into the same kind of battle of wills that Nelson got into with Webber, he most certainly will be the loser. And that means that when Webber continues to shoot foolish three-pointers, Lynam can't read him the riot act and tell him to be more selective.

But maybe things will turn out just fine. Maybe Howard is the stabilizing force Webber needs. Maybe the shoulder problem won't crop up again. And maybe Washington can trade some of its front-line talent to get the young point guard who will put the team over the top.

The Bullets have been a long time wandering in the NBA desert. They haven't played in the postseason since 1988. Even full, the former Capital Centre, now named the USAir Arena, has all the appeal of an airplane hangar.

The years of 22 wins and 25 wins and 27 wins are supposed to be past. The future should be filled with roses for basketball in the nation's capital. But you can't help wondering if there aren't more thorns lurking just beneath the surface.

COTT CUNNINGHAM/NBA PHOTOS: INDEX STOCK PHOTOGRAPHY: NATHANIELS, BUTLER/NRA PHOTOS: PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY JIM SCHLOTTMAN

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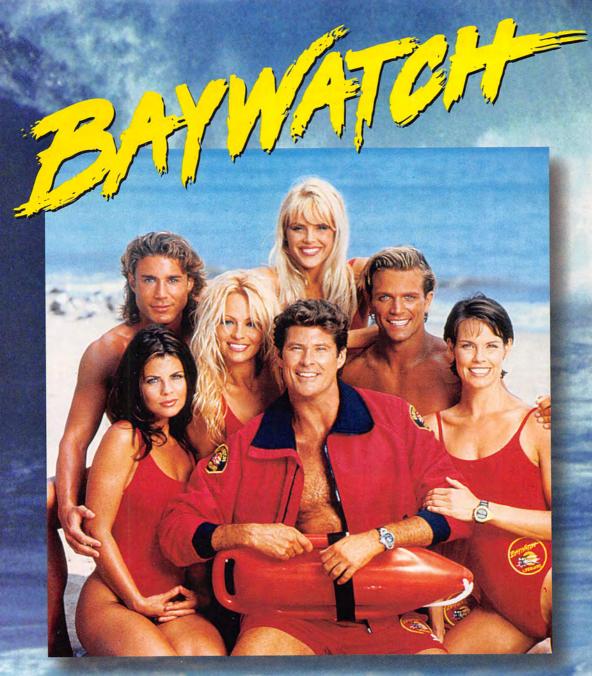
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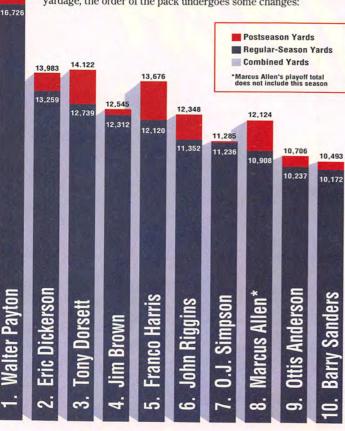


NUMBERS

WHEN THOSE YARDS REALLY COUNT

Walter Payton is still miles—literally—ahead of the pack on the all-time rushing yardage list, but when you factor in postseason yardage, the order of the pack undergoes some changes:

17,358



3.000 AND 200

In 1995 Eddie Murray became the third major leaguer to reac 3,000 hits without the benefit of a 200-hit season in his caree Here are the members of the 3,000-hit club ranked by the number of 200-hit seasons, along with their highest single-se son hit totals:

	No. of 200-hit	Highest single-season		
Player	seasons	total	Year	Total Hits
Pete Rose	10	230	1973	4256
Ty Cobb	9	248	1911	4189
Paul Waner	8	237	1927	3152
Stan Musial	6	230	1948	3630
Rod Carew	4	239	1977	3053
Nap Lajoie	4	232	1901	3242
Tris Speaker	4	222	1912	3514
Roberto Clemente	4	211	1964	3000
Lou Brock	4	206	1967	3023
Hank Aaron	3	223	1959	3771
George Brett	2	215	1976	3154
Honus Wagner	2	201	1900, '08	3415
Eddie Collins	1	224	1920	3312
Robin Yount	1	210	1982	3142
Willie Mays	1	208	1958	3283
Al Kaline	1	200	1955	3007
Dave Winfield	0	193	1984	3110
Carl Yastrzemski	0	191	1962	3419
Eddie Murray	0	186	1980	3071

INTERNATIONALLY TESTED

This season the Chicago Bulls and Phoenix Suns each boast five players with Olympic hoops experience, and the surprisingly competitive Toronto Raptors count three former Olympians among their ranks. Here are the five NBA teams whose current lineups contain the most Olympians:

CHICAGO BULLS: 5 Michael Jordan U.S. 1984, 1992 Toni Kukoc

Yugoslavia 1988, Croatia 1992
Luc Longley
Australia 1988, 1992
Scottle Pippen
U.S. 1992
Bill Wennington
Canada 1984, 1992

PHOENIX SUNS: 5

Charles Barkley
U.S. 1992
Joe Kleine
U.S. 1984
Danny Manning
U.S. 1988
Stefano Rusconi
Italy 1992
Wayman Tisdale
U.S. 1984

TORONTO RAPTORS: 3

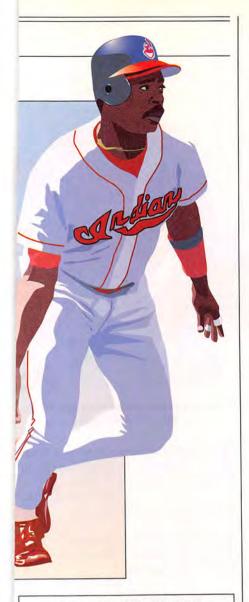
Willie Anderson U.S. 1988 Alvin Robertson U.S. 1984 Zan Tabak Croatia 1992

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS: 3

Hersey Hawkins U.S. 1988 Sam Perkins U.S. 1984 Detlef Schrempf W. Germany 1984, Germany 1988

SAN ANTONIO SPURS: 3

Carl Herrera Venezuela 1992 - J.R. Reid U.S. 1988 David Robinson U.S. 1988, 1992



LEADING THE NHL 500

Sure, you thought Mark Messier was good, but did you know it took him nearly twice as many games as Wayne Gretzky to score 500 goals? Here are the NHL players who reached 500 goals in the fewest games:

lay	rer	Game
1.	Wayne Gretzky	57
2.	Mario Lemieux	60
3.	Mike Bossy	64
4.	Phil Esposito	80
5.	Jari Kurri	83
6.	Bobby Hull	
7.	Maurice Richard	86
8.	Marcel Dionne	88
9.	Guy Lafleur	91
0.	Mike Gartner	93
1.	Dino Ciccarelli	94
2.	Michel Goulet	95
3.	Gordie Howe	104
4.	Jean Beliveau	110
5.	Bryan Trottier	110
6.	Frank Mahovlich	110
7.	Lanny McDonald	110
8.	Mark Messier	114
9.	Gilbert Perreault	
20.	Stan Mikita	
21.		
21.	JUIIII DUCYK	

scoring at a pace to reach 500 in his 903rd game,

good for ninth on the all-time list.

Cumulative Leaders as of Week 16

	NAME	CITY	PTS
1	Hallagan, Ron P	San Jose, CA	2,261
2	Pakavich, Michael J	W. Palm Beach, FL	2,234
3	Lascola, Christopher	Baltimore, OH	2,219
4	Whitman, James A	Rancho Cordova, CA	2,209
5	Malo, Jeffrey A	Brooklyn, NY	2,202
6	Mathis, Don	Lakeland, FL	2,198
7	Johnson, R Stan	Kill Devill Hills, NC	2,197
8	Miller, John R	Indianapolis, IN	2,196
9	Morgan, Rich	Hackettstown, NJ	2,191
10	Teager, William F	East Moline, IL	2,187
11	Walker, Paul D	Oshawa, ON	2,185
12	Dorr, Luther J	Princeton, MN	2,183
13	Rogers, Jeff A	Philippi, WV	2,178
14	Costello, Theresa	Framingham, MA	2,177
15	Craig, Don H	Yorkton, SK	2,175
16	MacGregor, Mike	Belleville, ON	2,168
17	Baker, Steve K	China Spring, TX	2,167
18	Richardson, Allen	Rocky Mount, NC	2,167
19	Peterson, Beth A	Chicago, IL	2,166
20	Griffin, Kenneth	Orlando, FL	2,165

Weekly Winners

Week 12

Cunningham, Richard New York, NY \$200.00 Wiebe, Del C Victoria, BC \$150.00 Maple Grove, MN \$100.00 Harris, Donald E

Week 13

Garden City, MI \$200.00 Perry, Rick \$150.00 Snyder, Richard A Springfield, OH Snyder, Richard A Springfield, OH \$100.00

Week 14

Garrihy, Tom P Marley, Eric W Seibel, Stephen S

Week 15

Weingart, Richard J Bradley, Art Bendell, Jason L

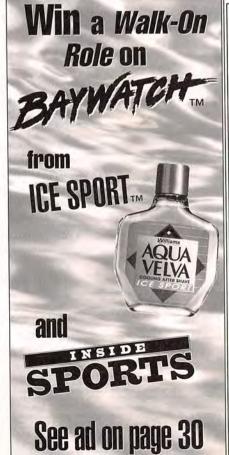
Week 16

Schuster, John B Wisdom, John L Wells, Harry J

East Windsor, NJ \$200.00 Hickory, NC \$150.00 \$100.00 Orlando, FL New Hartford, CT \$200.00

\$150.00 Gaston, SC West Haven, CT \$100.00

\$200.00 Arlington Hts, IL Lincoln, NE \$150.00 Powell, OH \$100.00





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67 MARCH 1996

THE GOOD DOCTOR

hear CNN employees are furious with Ted Turner's order on how to cover the Olympic swimming competition.

J.H., CLEVELAND, TENN. Yes, Nick Charles, Fred Hickman, and Nancy Newman have been told that to cover the swimming properly, they must dress like swimmers. Personally, I think this has something to do with ratings.

he wrestler Sting and the singer Stingare they the same person?

R.F., PADUCAH, KY. No, but oddly enough, the singer Sting will face Randy "Macho Man" Savage in a grudge match next month on VH1.

ny new incentives for tennis players at Wimbledon this summer? P.S., NEW LONDON, CONN. Princess Di dates the winner!

And the second-place finisher gets a copy of Di's book.

Datrick Roy left the Montreal Canadiens I in a hurry. What happened?

L.H., MADISON, MAINE

He quit to play baseball, but that big stick of his was ruled illegal, so he had to go back to hockey.

I heard about a movie in which Jean-Claude Van Damme battles a wild, violent, out-of-control terrorist during a Chicago Blackhawks game. Who does he fight?

B.M., OTTAWA, ILL. Chris Chelios.

Tame some of Derrick Coleman's Name some of Borrows traded to the Philadelphia 76ers.

J.L., BROWNS MILLS, N.I. (1) Start games an hour later. (2) No practice, ever. (3) Derrick can wear jeans on bus. (4) Derrick can wear jeans in games. (5) No games on Saturdays. (6) Coach can't address Derrick in huddle. (7) Halftime naps OK. (8) With less than two minutes left, Derrick takes every shot. (9) Team must be called "Derrick's Sixers." (10) Jerry Stackhouse cannot demand that team trade Derrick.

ow many of Rick Barry's kids are now In the NBA?

C.B., SWEET HOME, ORE. Four. Two sons, and two daughters in disguise.

s it true that ESPN2 televised a football ■ game between Williams and Amherst?

V.D., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Yes, it did. Come to think of it, it was the best thing ESPN2 has ever televised.

That do Detroit people fear most about having all those Russian hockey play-

K.G., CASSOPOLIN, MICH. Russian-made automobiles.

ow about Cal Ripken Jr. and Garth ■ Brooks—are they the same person?

P.G., SUITLAND, MD. Ever seen them together?

A case of the mascot being tougher

than the team itself.

oronto rookie Damon Stoudamire is one cool customer. Does anything about playing for the Raptors worry him?

L.O., THATCHER, ARIZ. Only being eaten by the mascot.

eff Gordon is awfully young to be a NASCAR champion. What's the hardest

part of being so youthful? K.P., SYLACAUGA, ALA.

Paying for car insurance.

Mhat will former UCLA football coach Terry Donahue be doing for CBS television?

J.N., CASTLE ROCK, COLO. Oh, the usual CBS stuff: college football and anything involving Nancy Kerrigan.

That's this Disney film about Woody the Cowboy, Buzz Lightyear the spaceman, and the big blonde Dallas quarterback?

T.A., HANFORD, CALIF.

"Troy Story."

ost of Fran Tarkenton's records fell to Dan Marino this season. Which record of Fran's is left to break?

A.R., WORTHINGTON, MINN. Most dumb TV infomercials: 96.

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Z ver seen this boxer named "Butterbean," who is totally bald and weighs more van 300 pounds?

W.B., HUMBLE, TEXAS eah. I remember when his name was oreman.

Aow much did Penny Hardaway's value in the NBA rise during the time haquille O'Neal was out with an injury?

N.A., PORT ORANGE, FLA.

le's Nickel Hardaway now.

What does Villanova basketball star Kerry Kittles eat for dinner?

E.P., YORK, PA.

Cittle rations.

keep hearing about a Wake Forest player who's dunkin'. ESPN says: "Wake Forest's lunkin'." Dick Vitale says: "Wake Forest's lunkin', baby!" Why all the dunkin'? Doesn't anybody from Wake Forest shoot layups?

B.P., HENDERSON, N.C.

They're talking about Tim Duncan, stupid.

For the Chicago Bears, what would be the worst part of moving to Gary, Ind.?

M.M., HERRIN, ILL.

Being called "Gary Bears." It's embarrassing. Sounds too much like "Gummy Bears."

What did Deion Sanders say when Jerry Jones asked: "Which team would you like to play for in the Super Bowl?"

P.T., FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS

"Both."

What did Northwestern's football players like best about going to Pasadena? D.A., BURLINGTON, IOWA

It's easier to get there than to Penn State.

Can you explain why Charlotte traded Alonzo Mourning this season?

*M.H., BENNETTSVILLE, S.C.*No. and neither can Charlotte.

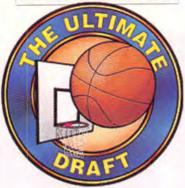
Michael Jordan returned to the Bulls, Ryne Sandberg to the Cubs, Harold Baines to the White Sox. Who's next, Doc?

K.L., RACINE, WIS.

Butkus! ■

In a fever to know what really goes on in the world of sports? Will you feel awful until you find out? Send for a diagnosis to: The Good Doctor, 990 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201—then wait patiently.





Weekly Winners

November 19

Wilson, John Tucson, AZ \$150.00 Apsley, Jill Raritan, NJ \$100.00

November 26

Bonsall, Ray Pleasanton, CA \$150.00 Nelson, Mike Antelope, CA \$100.00

December 3

O'Donnell, Tim Santa Barbara, CA \$150.00 Cizek, Walter Salem, OR \$100.00

for the week ending December 17

Cumulative Leaders

Fitch, Hal W 2 Castleman, Ken W 3 Avery, James F Stein, Ann 5 Kerr, John E Vaughn, Toby M Switalla, Paul J 8 Watts, Jimmy A Clark, Chris Yaslowitz, Jeff A Neuser, Gary F 11 Winter, Andy H 12 13 Schuerman, Alex Dolin, Brad Hoffman, Andrew 15 Moncrief, Elbert Ray 16 17 Boyd, Mike Donald, Tracy D

19 Stasiowski, Ron 20 Nicholson, Dave 21 Brancatella, Anthony 22 Golden, Shaun P 23 Miller, Richard E

24 Clark, Jeffrey W 25 Renaud, Tom L

CITY Coldwater, MI 7.660 Humble, TX 7,660 7,638 La Porte, IN West Hartford, CT 7,626 7,608 Cambridge, OH Elma, WA 7,608 7,603 Los Angeles, CA 7,599 Tucson, AZ Berkley, MI 7.593 Clearwater, FL 7,593 7,593 Forest Hill, MD Otsego, MI 7,593 7,593 Spokane, WA La Verne, CA 7.589 7,589 Newton, MA Cypress, TX 7,588 7.587 Omaha, NE 7,584 Memphis, TN 7,582 Lawrence, MA 7,582 Richmond Hill, ON 7,581 Pierrefonds, PO Mechanicsburg, PA 7,577 7,577 Portland, OR 7,575 Kenner I A Montpelier, VT 7,574

December 10

Rosenberg, Jenny Irvine, CA \$150.00 Lawson, Gerald Bartlett, TN \$100.00

December 17

Haub, Ron Normal, IL \$150.00 Watson, Tricia Cary, NC \$100.00

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THE FAN

By DAVE THOMAS

Of Putting and Presidents

If it isn't, I'd have to say that as long as people don't take it too seriously, golf is the game for me. It's the only game that has enabled me to play with a future president of the United States and—would you believe it?—a McDonald at the same time.

Sure, the game is challenging. Bumping a ball around. Swinging and missing. Struggling and hitting shots a few yards. Watching people in the rough—and thanking God it's not you. All this makes for a terrific sport. But the real fun of the game is getting to know people.

Golf lets you get acquainted with folks you'd never know otherwise. You can have a few laughs—my game definitely brings a few laughs—and also get to see a person's character, how they react in certain situations. If I want to see how someone handles stress, I'll take him straight to a golf course and watch if he takes himself too seriously.

I don't. Just making contact is a big thrill, an adventure for me. I never know what's going to happen out there, even though I'm a 24-handicapper. And boy, do I love my big, big, big Big Bertha! It keeps me straight—short but straight.

My putting usually is OK—it's what saves me when I get into trouble. I don't practice putting, and I certainly never hit any balls on the living room rug. Nah, that's not me. I just go out and start hitting. Remember, golf isn't to be taken seriously.

My other tip: Just look at the ball and swing away. It doesn't matter if you lose one, or even two or three. Hit another. Eventually you'll get it right—that is, if you have the right attitude, the understanding that golf is only a game, where every shot can make someone happy. Especially if you're betting against another guy, and you watch him slice a ball into the nearest lake.

Don't get me wrong—like other Americans, I enjoy watching the World Series and football games. But part of the true fun of golf is being a participant, even a bad one. I'm not too big on just watching athletes. I want to be playing, even if that

Golf lets you meet folks you'd never know otherwise. When I played with Vice President Ford he was in the woods a lot—but, thankfully, he didn't hit a soul.

sometimes means making a fool of myself.

When I was growing up I never had much of a chance to participate in sports. I always was moving from city to city, and that didn't give me many opportunities to play baseball, to join any team. I was constantly working in restaurants, out on my own, away from my adoptive parents. I was working full-time at age 12 in the Regas Restaurant in Knoxville, Tenn., and that certainly didn't give me the chance to learn how to hit a curveball, or to get to

know other guys on a football team.

That's one reason I started playing golf 20 years ago. It was a way to socialize, to be with the guys. I play a lot—when ever I'm at home in For

Lauderdale. I like getting away from my responsi bilities, though I mus admit that I take my cellu lar phone with me. Wendy's is such a worldwide operation that I have to stay in touch.

I like to walk courses and to play for a little money. I'm a very competitive person-1 believe in the phrase. "Show me a good loser, and I'll show you a real loser"-but I don't get mad when I mess up. No throwing clubs for me, no taking any mulligans. I just play to have some laughs. And let me add, I'm the happiest when my opponent gives me a reason to have a few laughs when he hits a bad

I savor those easygoing moments on the golf course, like the time I played with President Bush, or when I was teamed with Gerald Ford, who was vice president at the time. As I

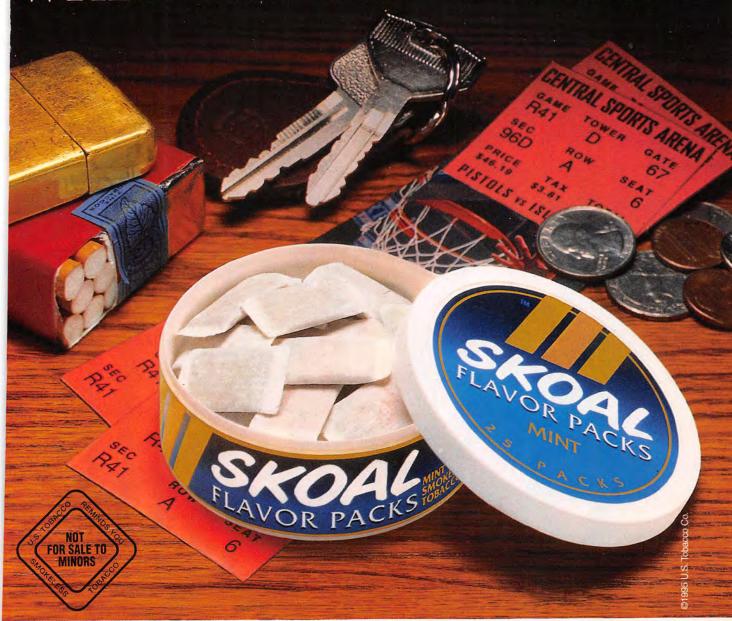
was lining up my shot, I told him, "Mr. Vice President, I think you shouldn't stand in front of me. It might be better for everyone's sake if you were standing behind me."

The day I played with him, he was in the woods a lot. But he still hit the ball pretty well that afternoon—and thankfully, didn't hit a soul.

Our playing together was quite an experience. We had fun. I was just myself, and I did putt pretty well. That day we were joined by Jim McDonald, who one day would become the president of General Motors. McDonald said, "I never thought I'd play with a Ford," and I replied, "I never thought I'd play with a McDonald."

DAVE THOMAS founded the Wendy's hamburger chain in 1969. As the company's commercial spokesman, he's one of the most recognized pitchmen in the world today.

WHEN YOU CAN'T SMOKE.



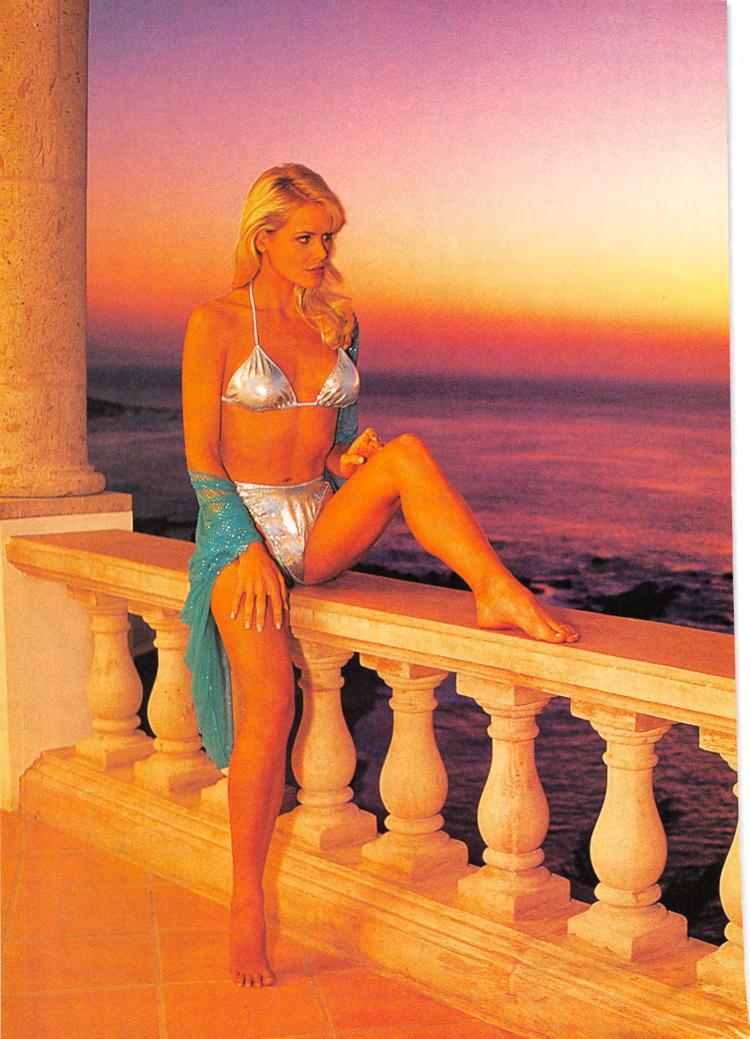
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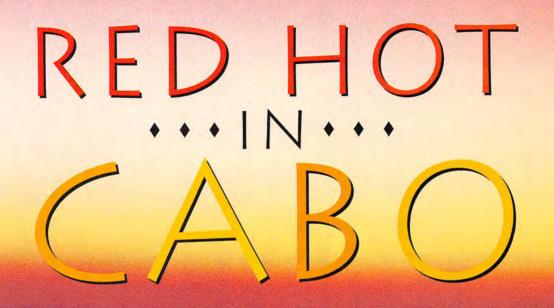


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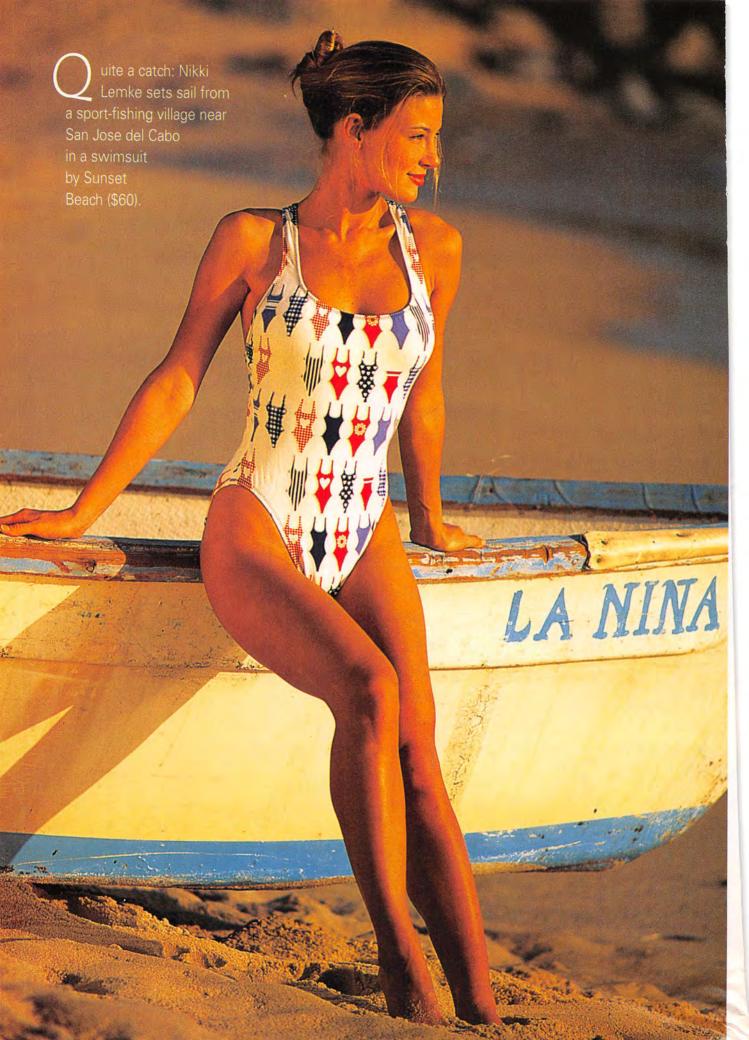
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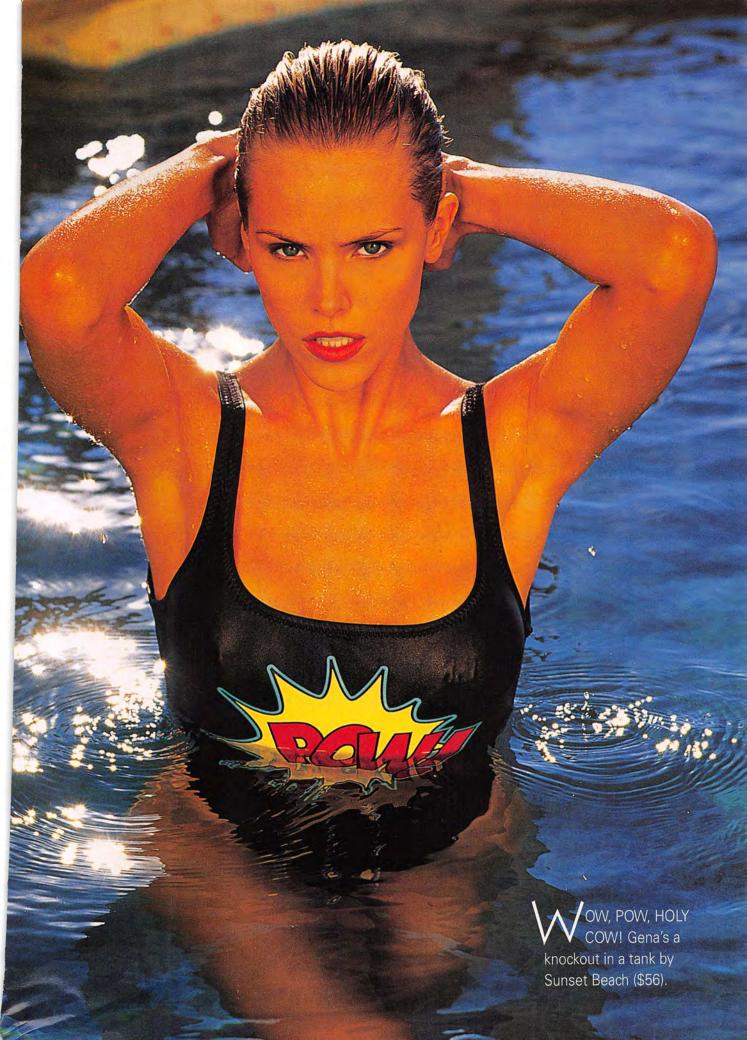


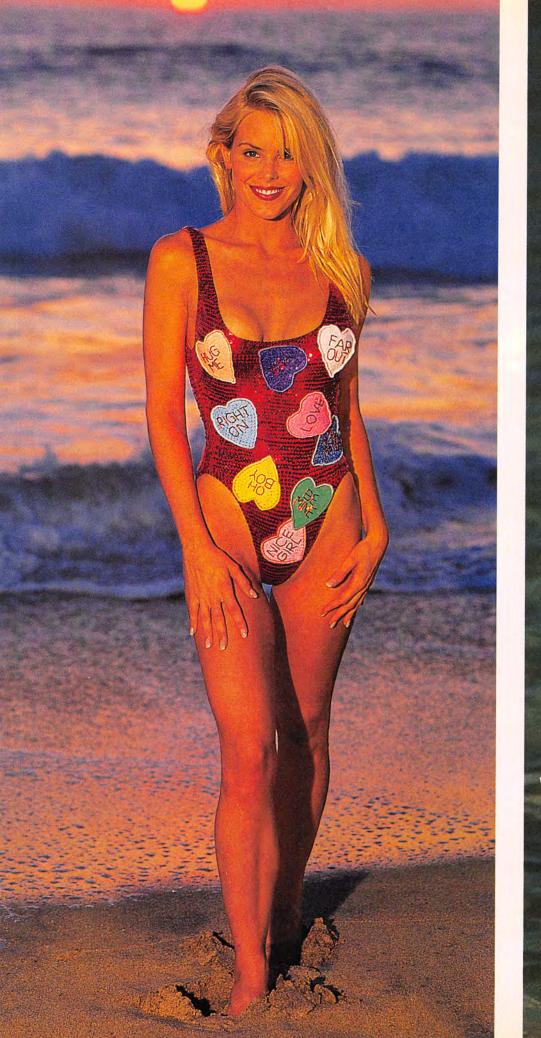


HOT! HOT! With all due respect to Buster Poindexter, that's the best way to describe both the temperature and the sights in Los Cabos, Mexico. Here, as another perfect day in paradise dawns over the Sea of Cortez, Gena Lee Nolin reigns high above the waters at Casa de Cascadas, wearing a bikini and wrap by Bolero (\$80, \$150).

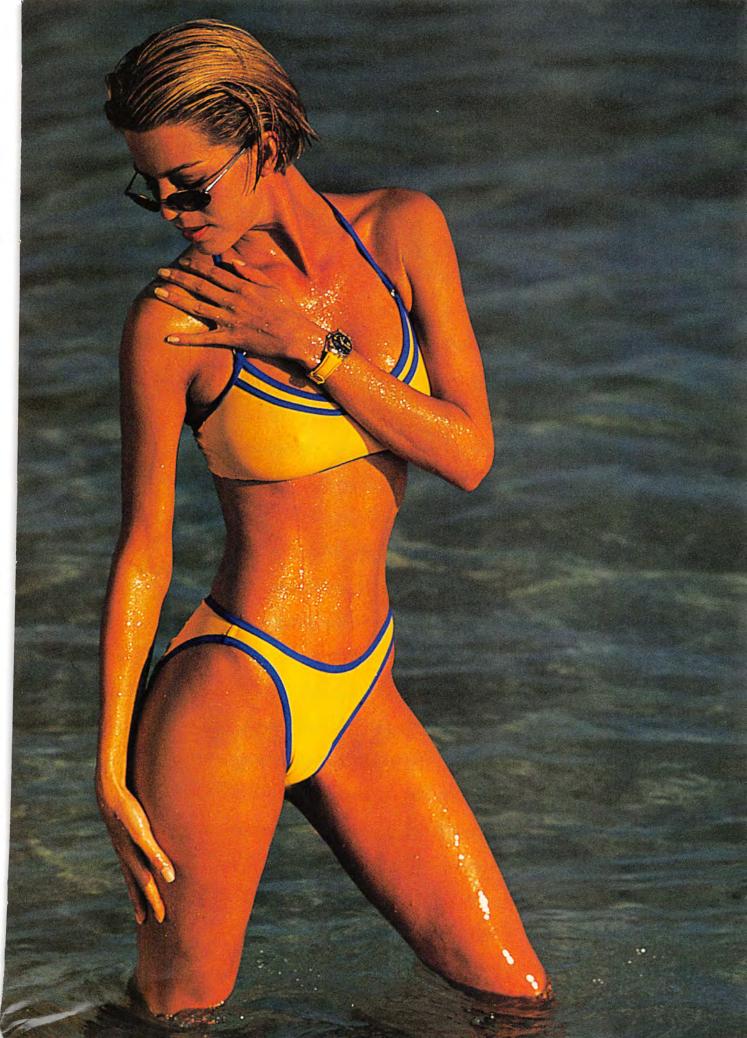
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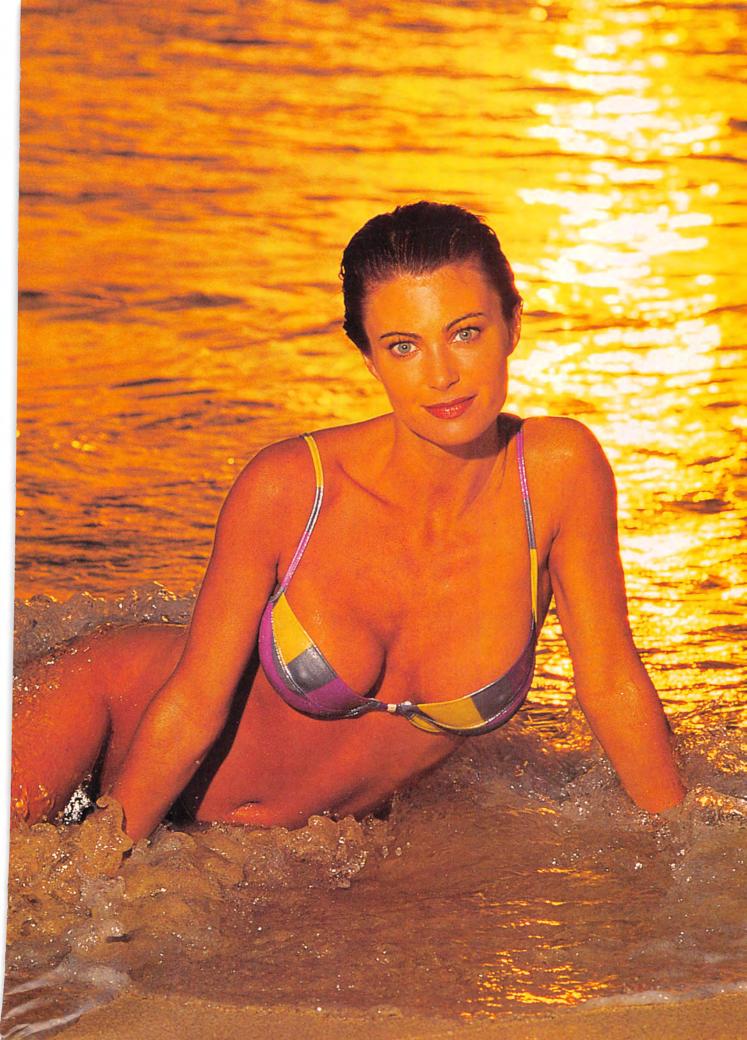


ON'T YOU BE
MINE? At left, Gena
breaks hearts in a valentine
from Torrance Bartholomew
(\$600). Meanwhile, Debra
Perner tests the crystal-clear
waters of the Sea of Cortez,
in a suit by Ocean Quest
(\$26). Watch by Swatch
(\$50), sunglasses by
Ray Ban (\$95).

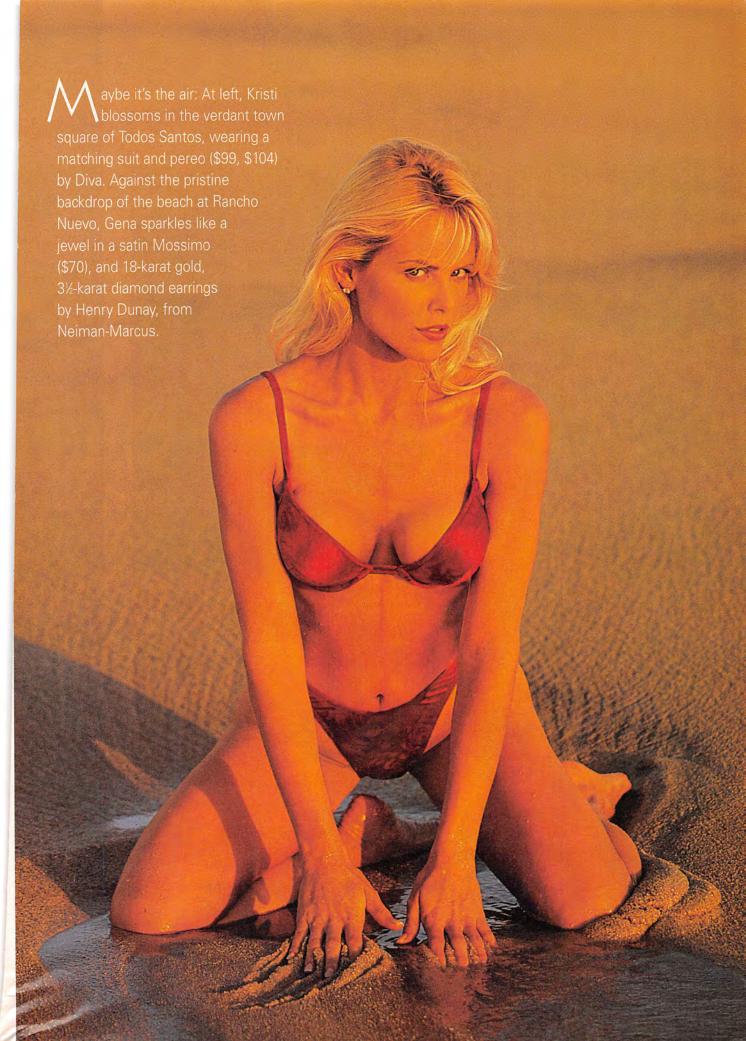


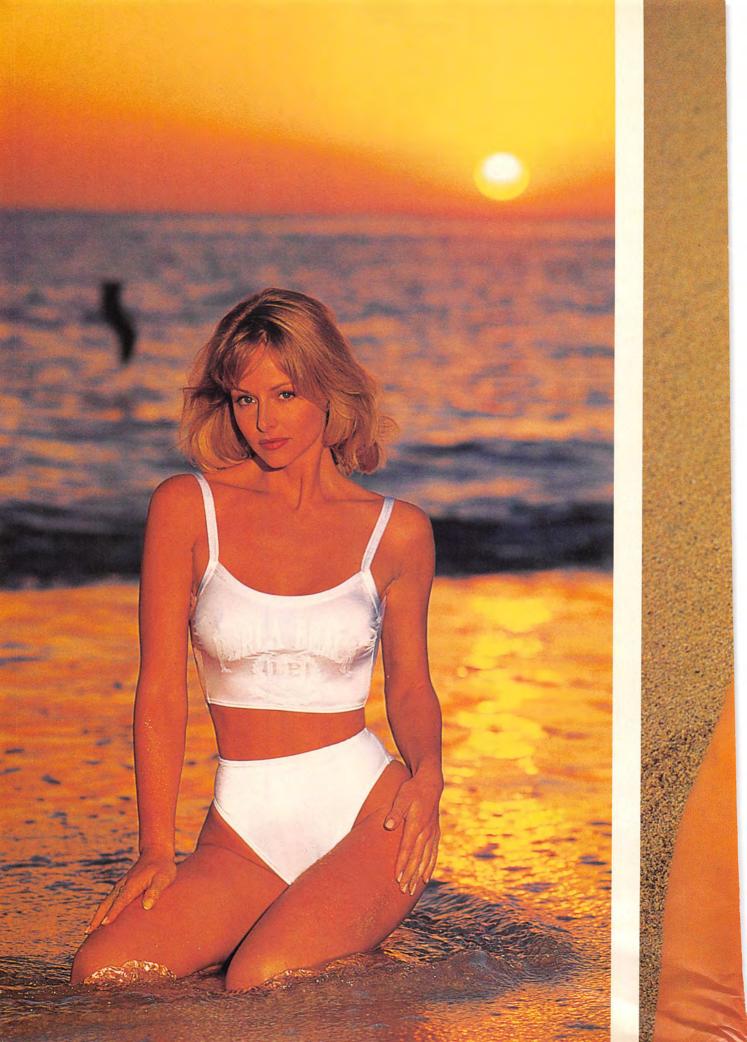


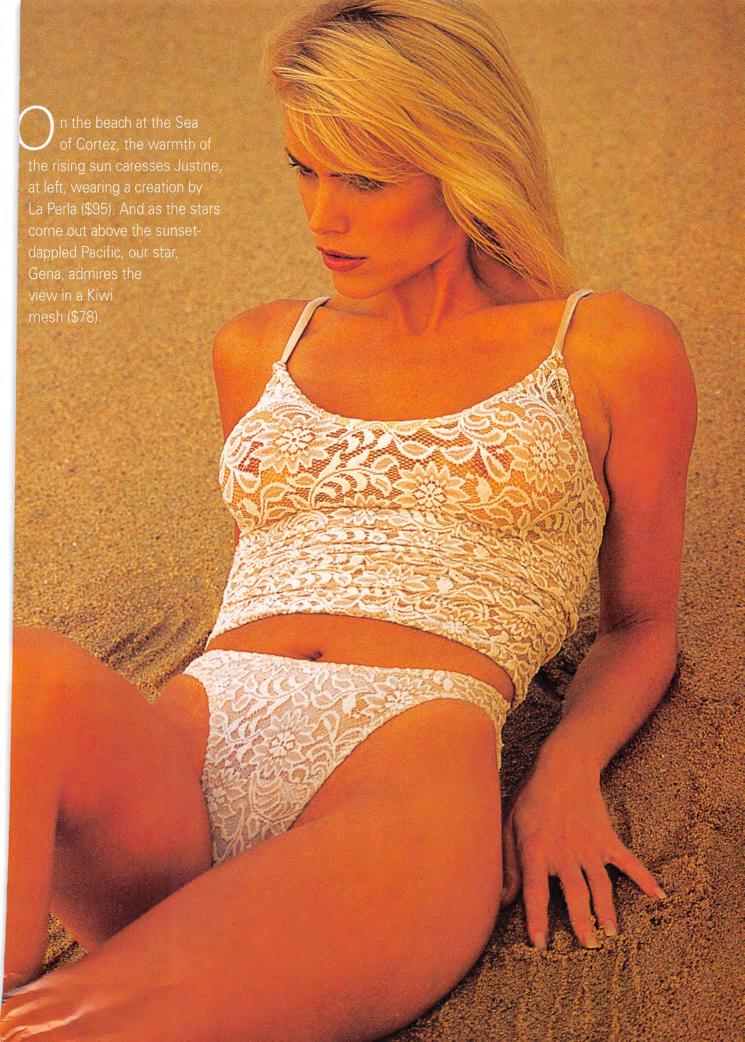


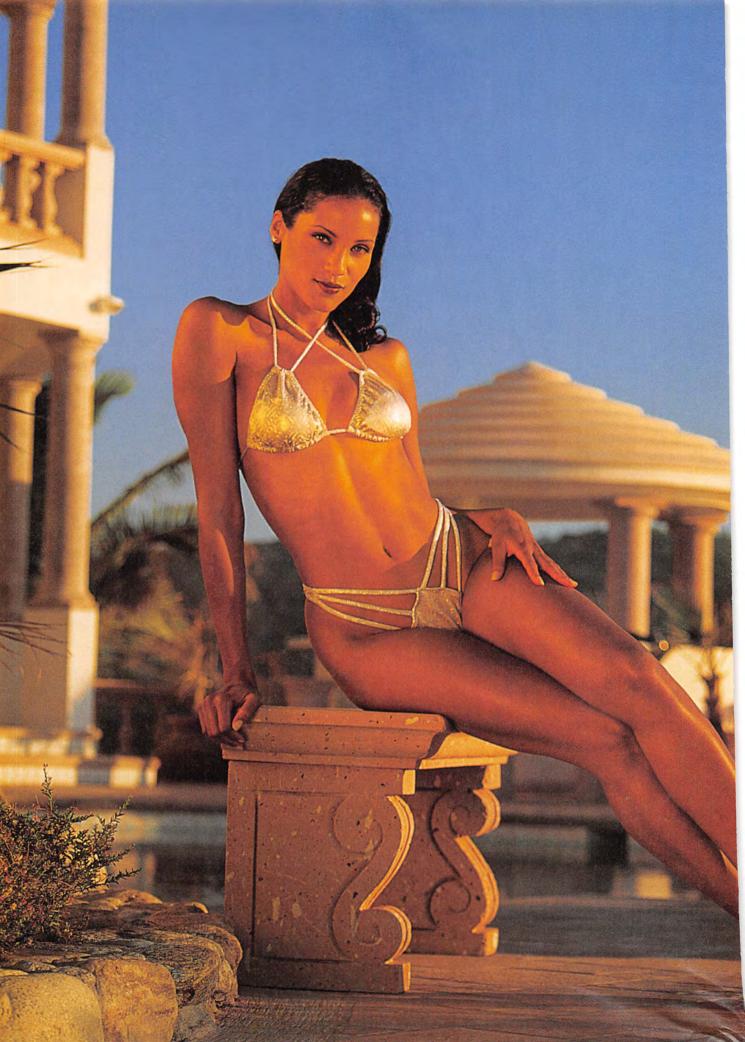


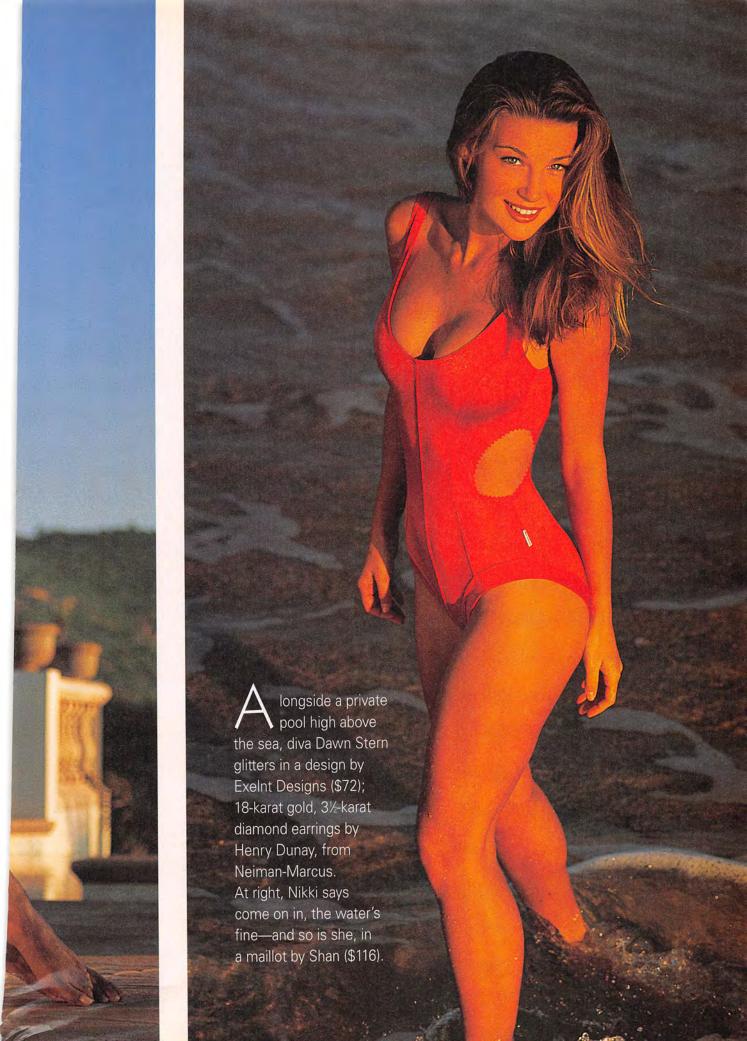


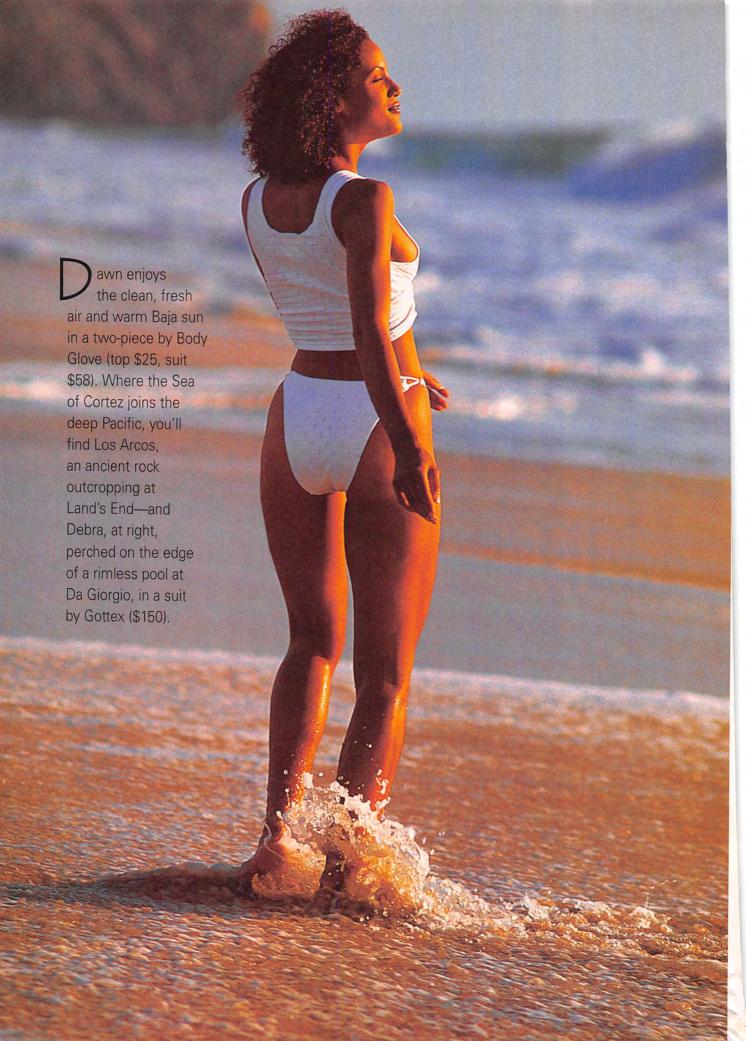


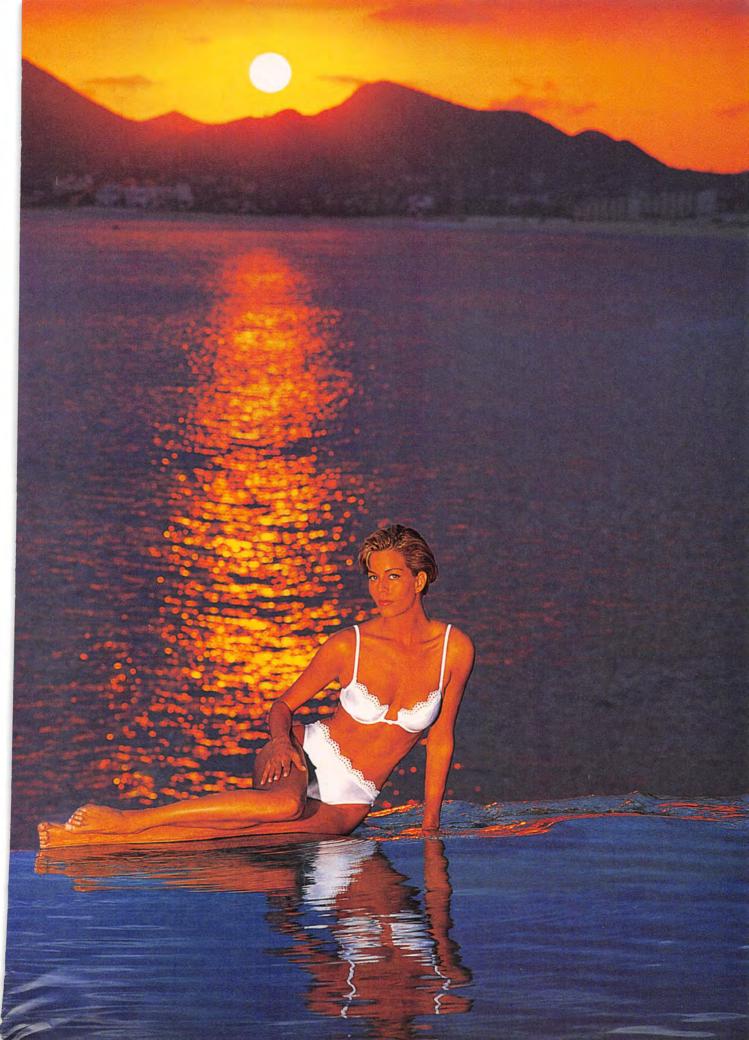


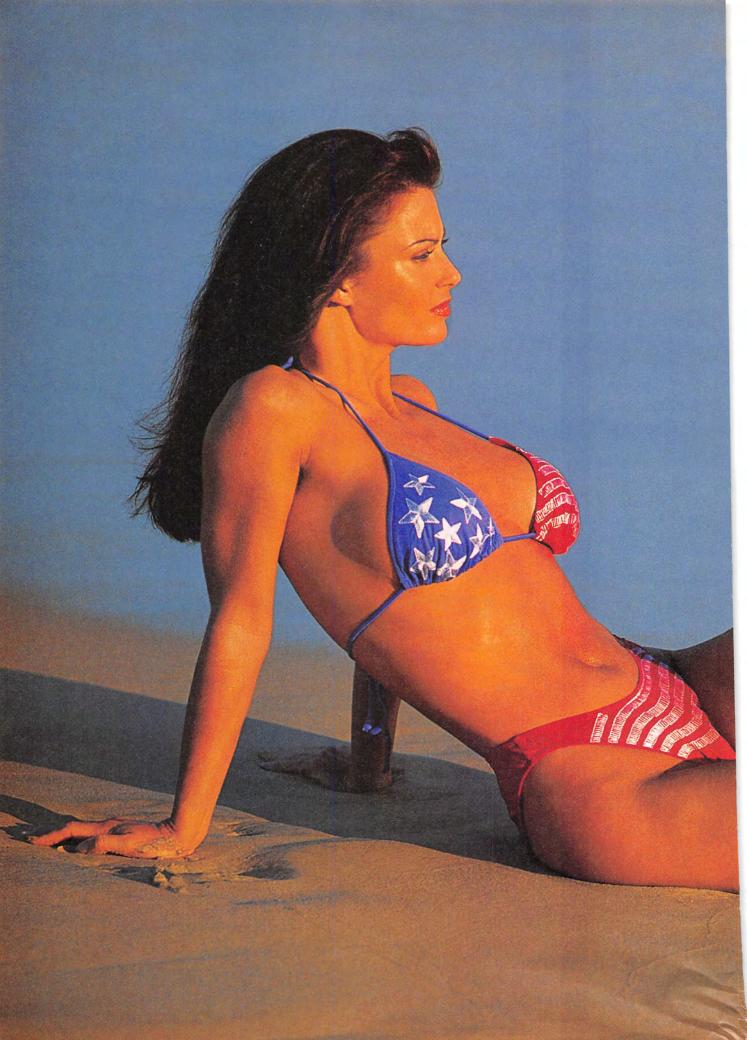


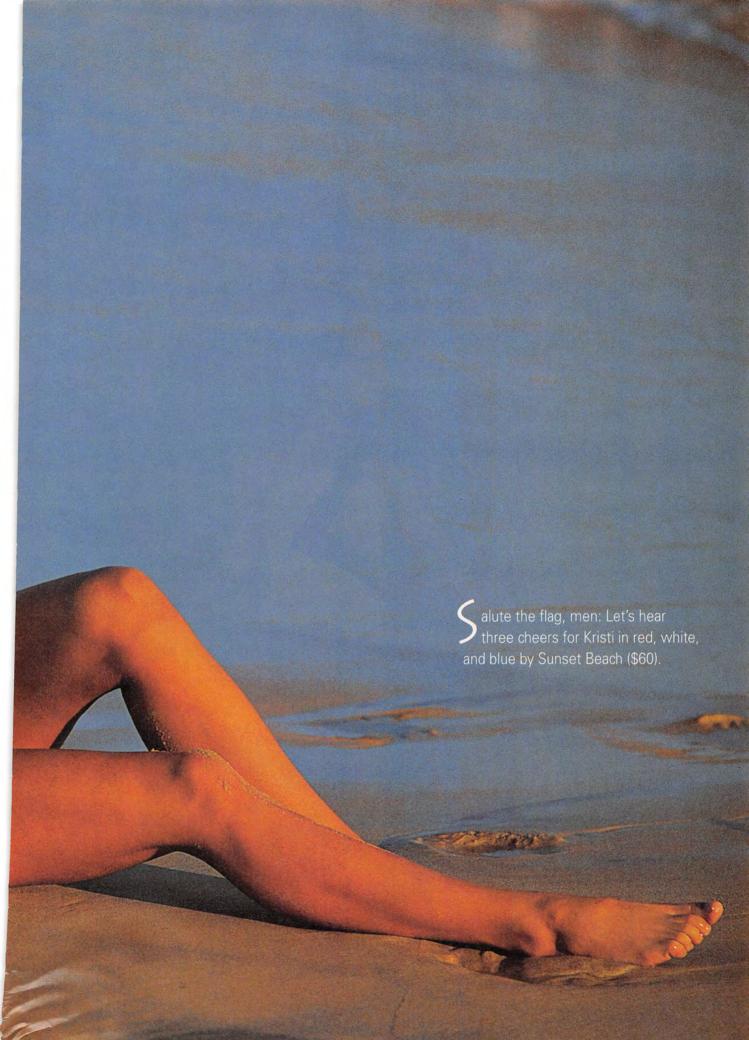


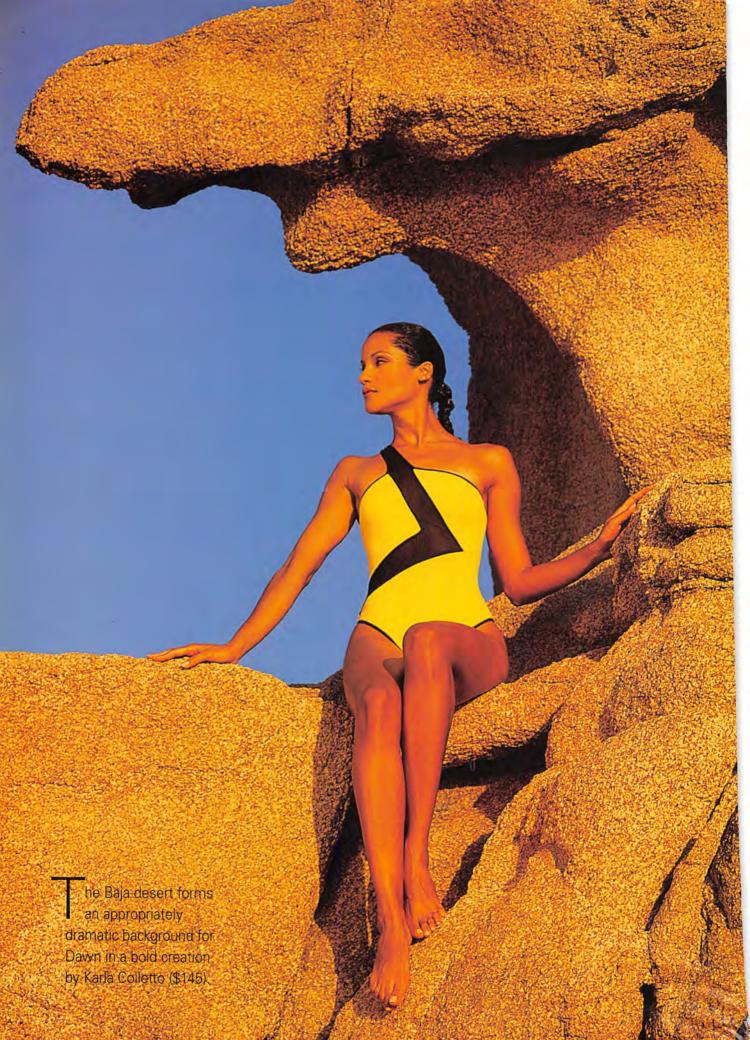


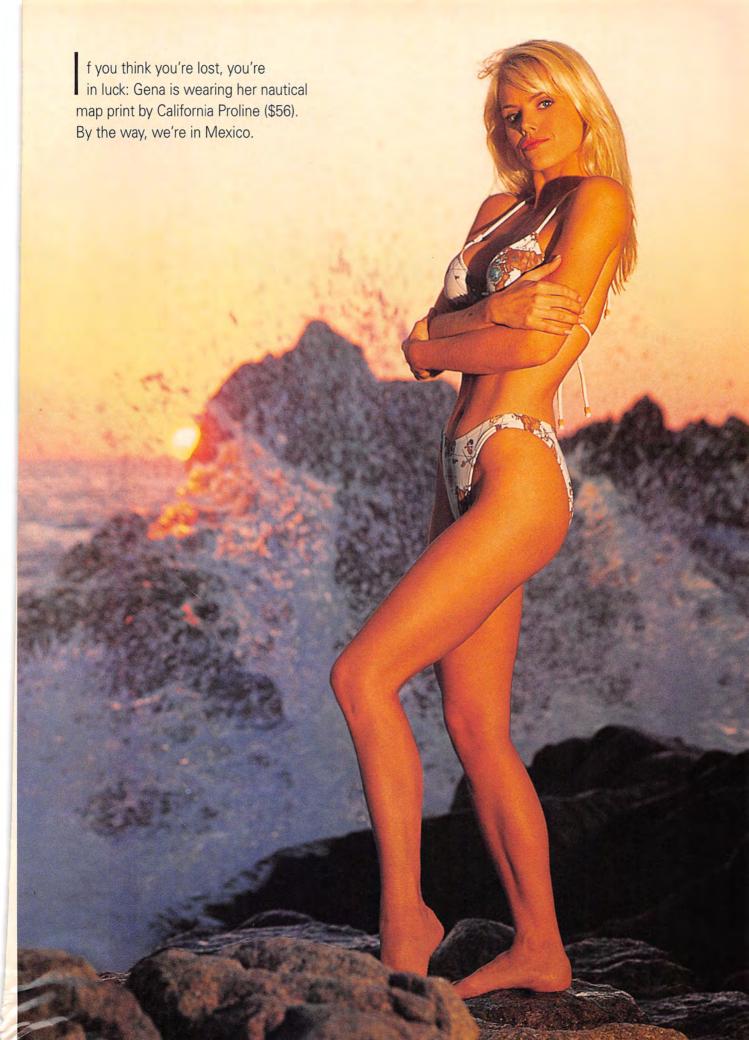


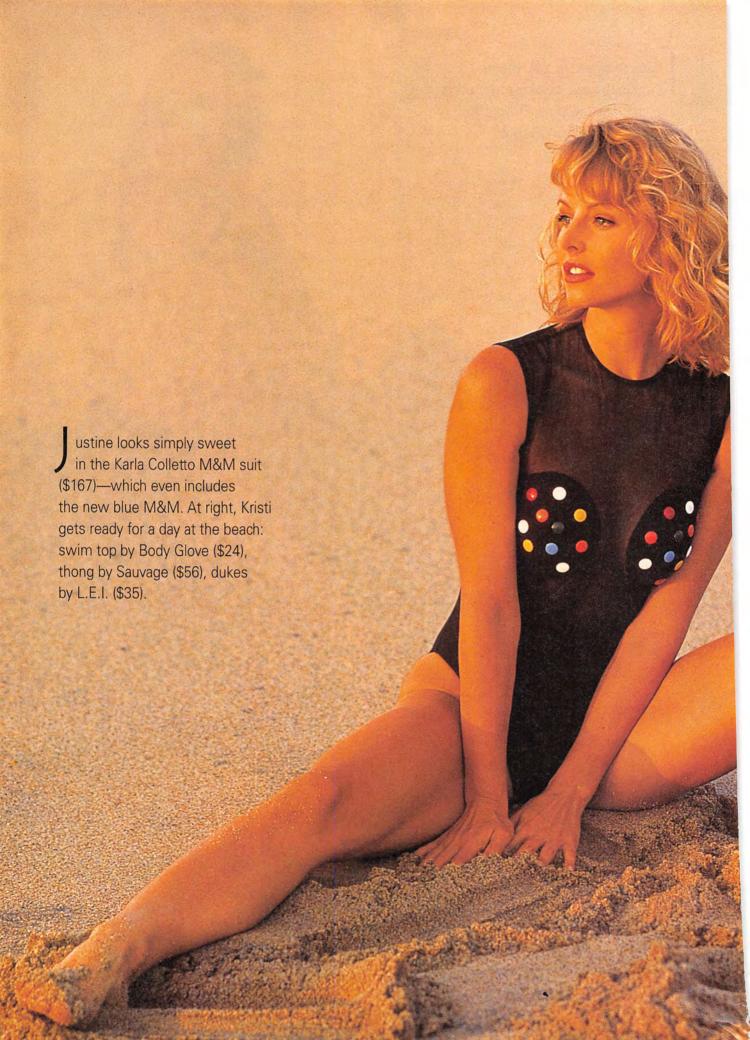


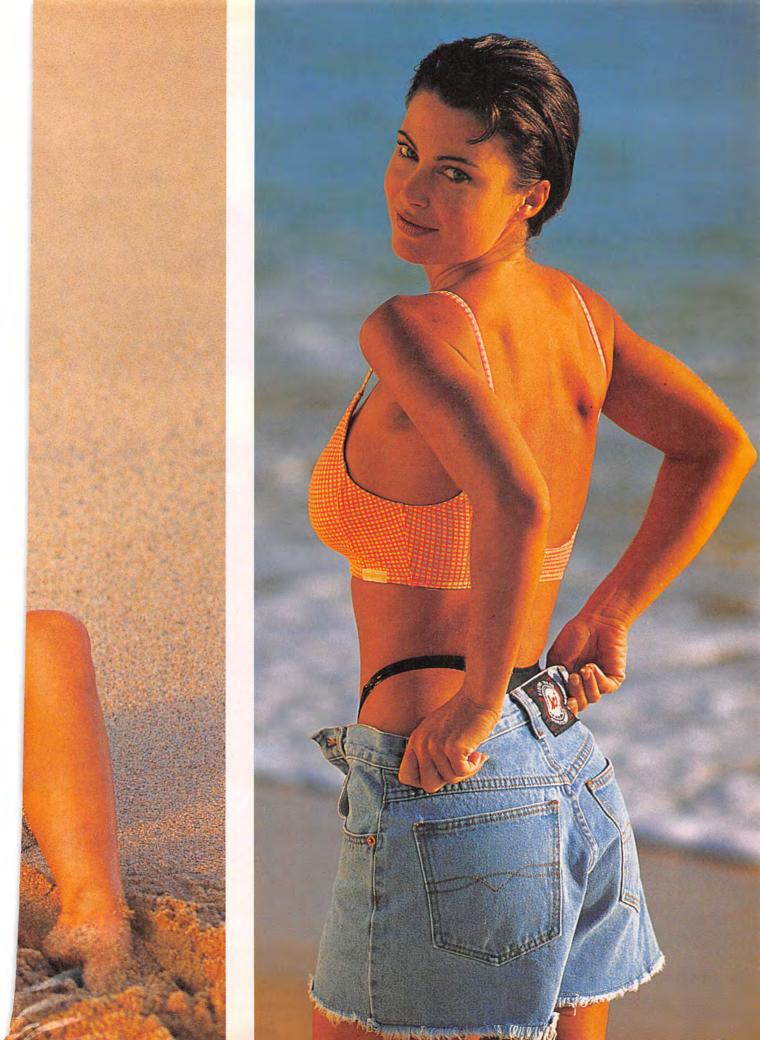




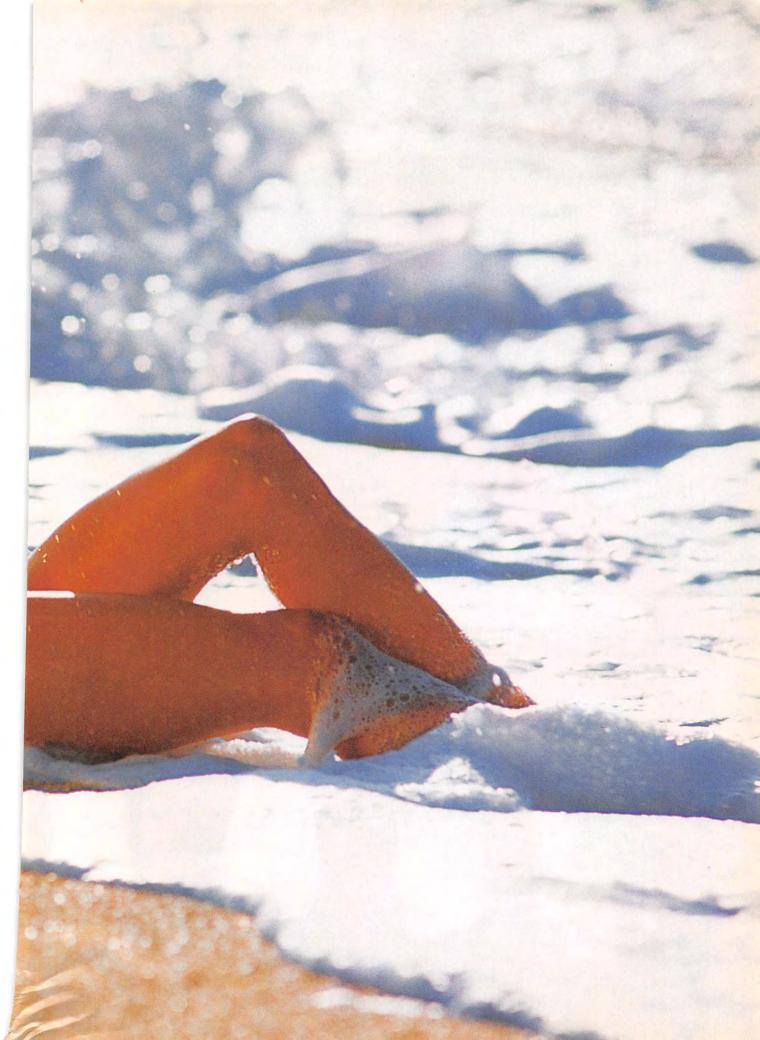


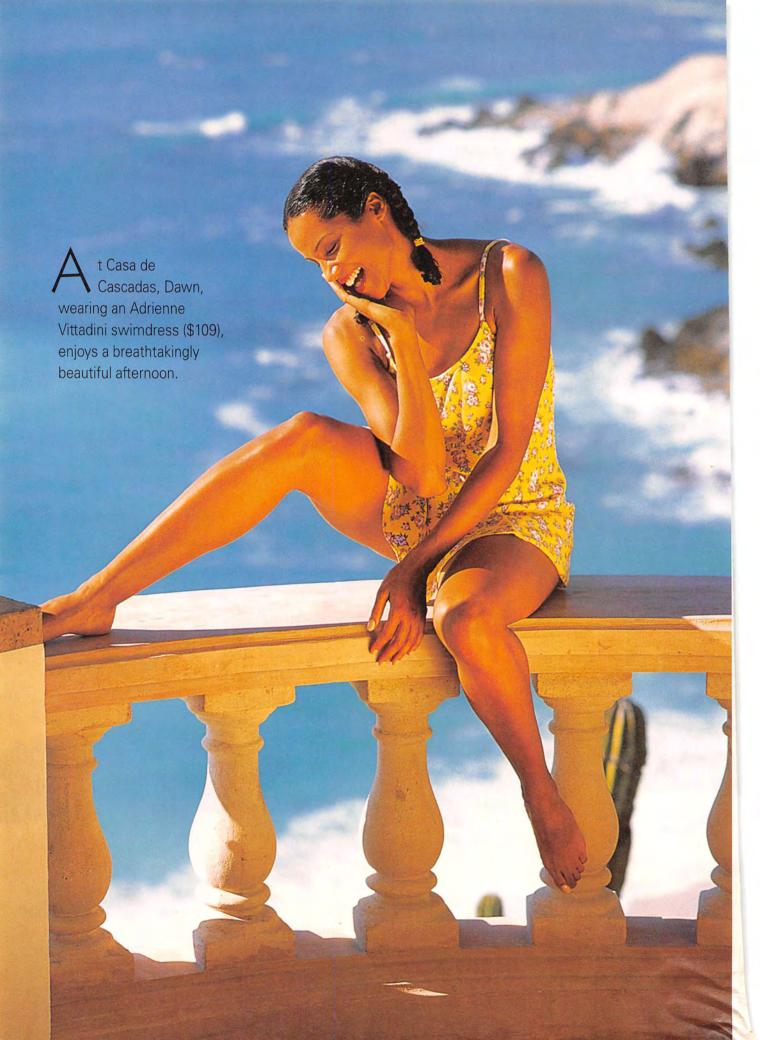




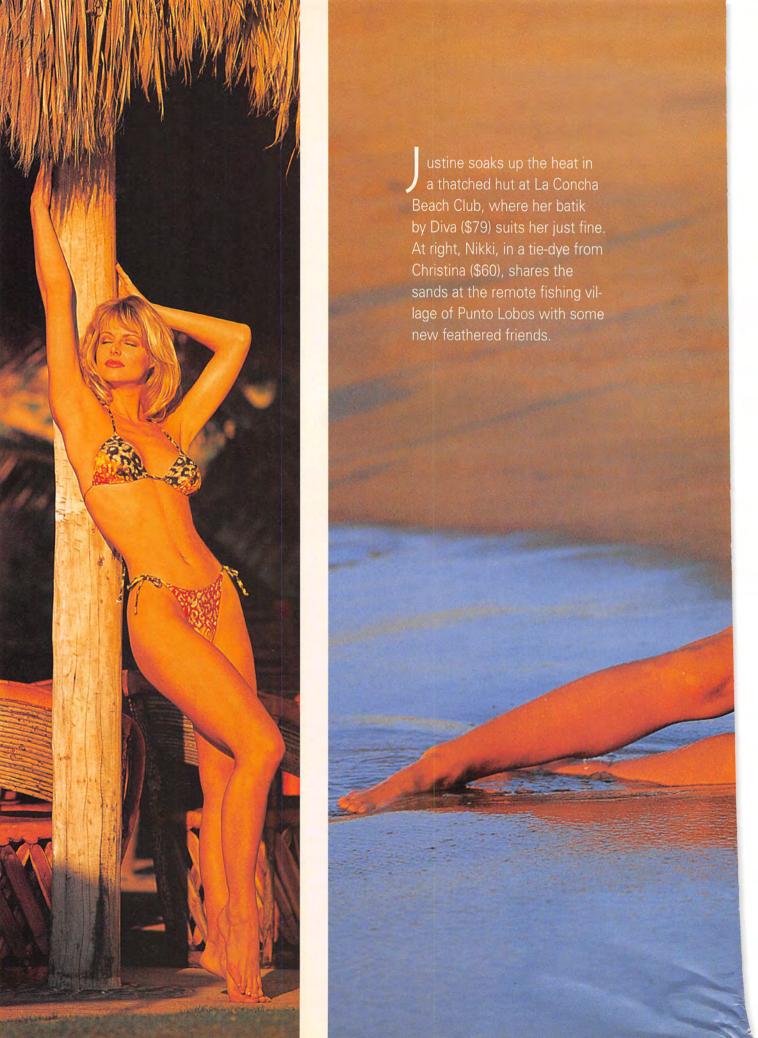




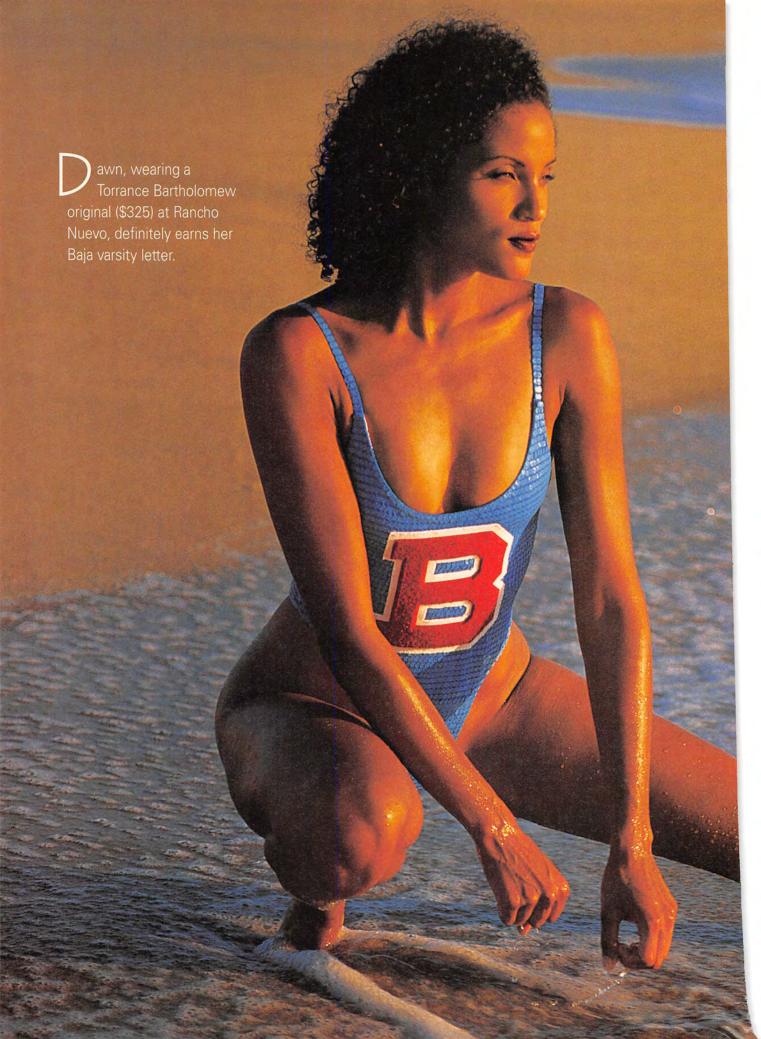


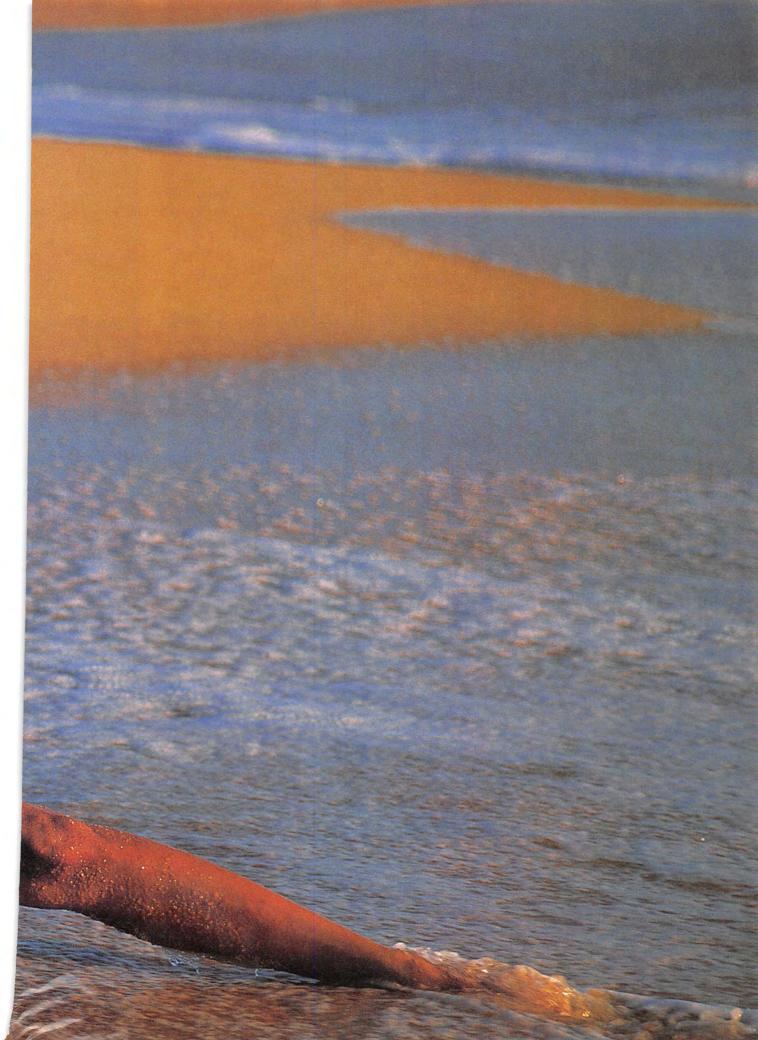






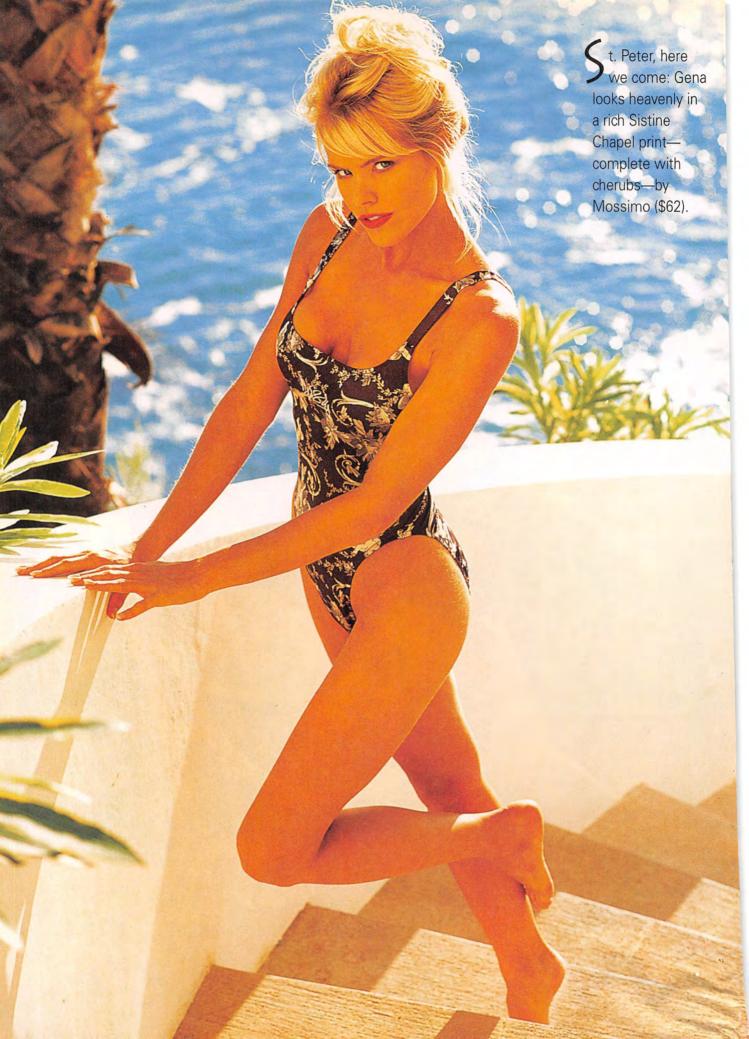




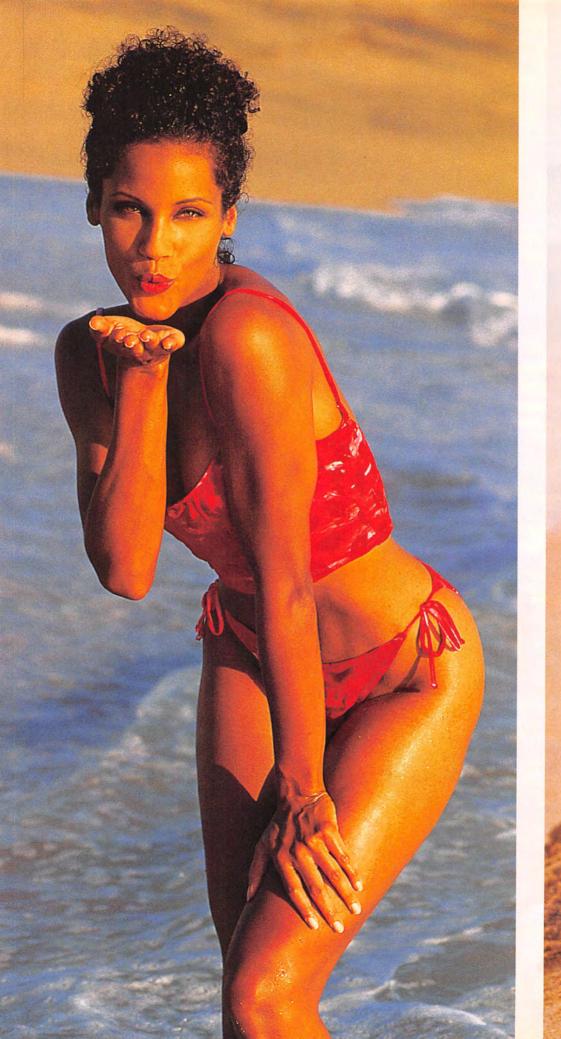




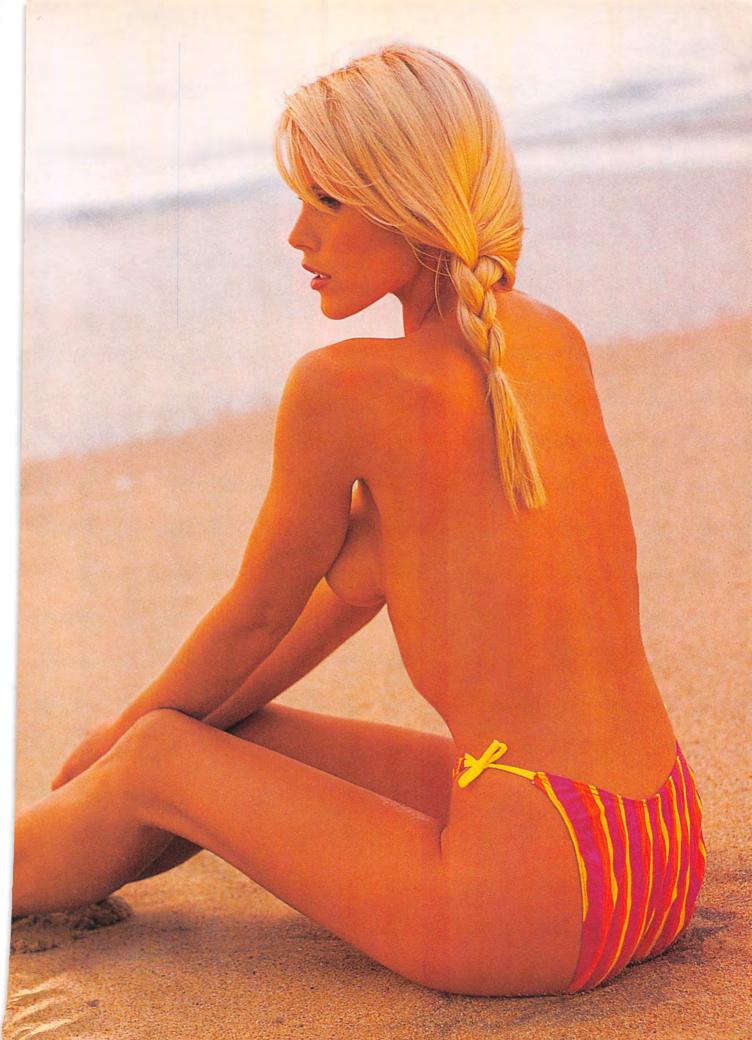


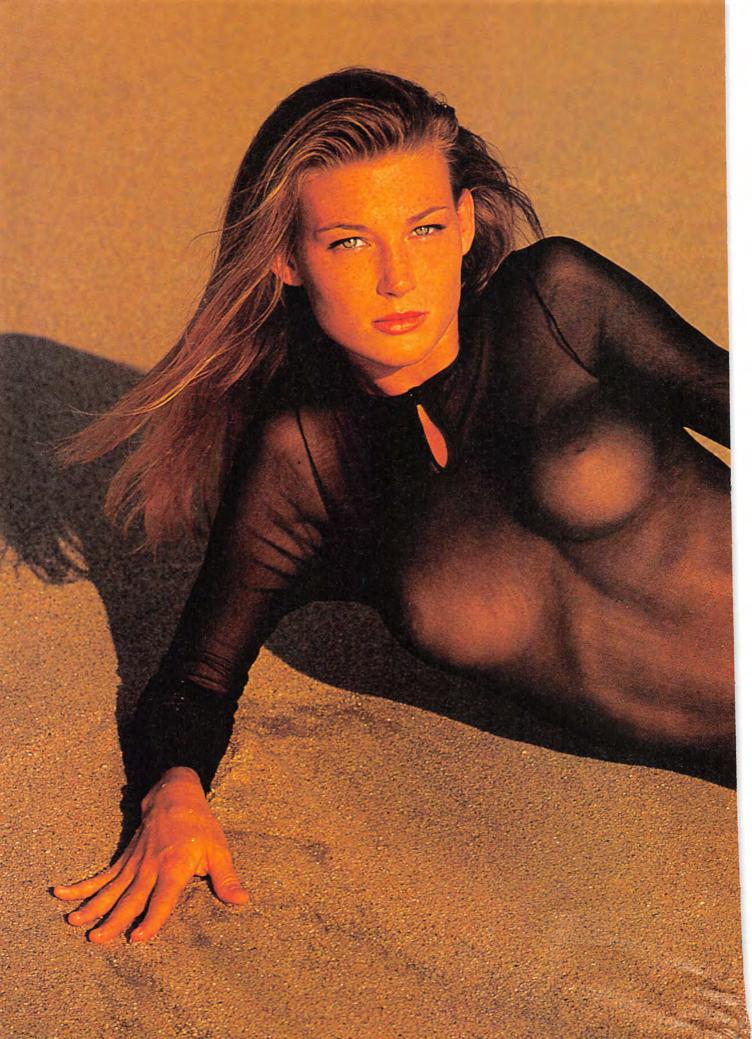




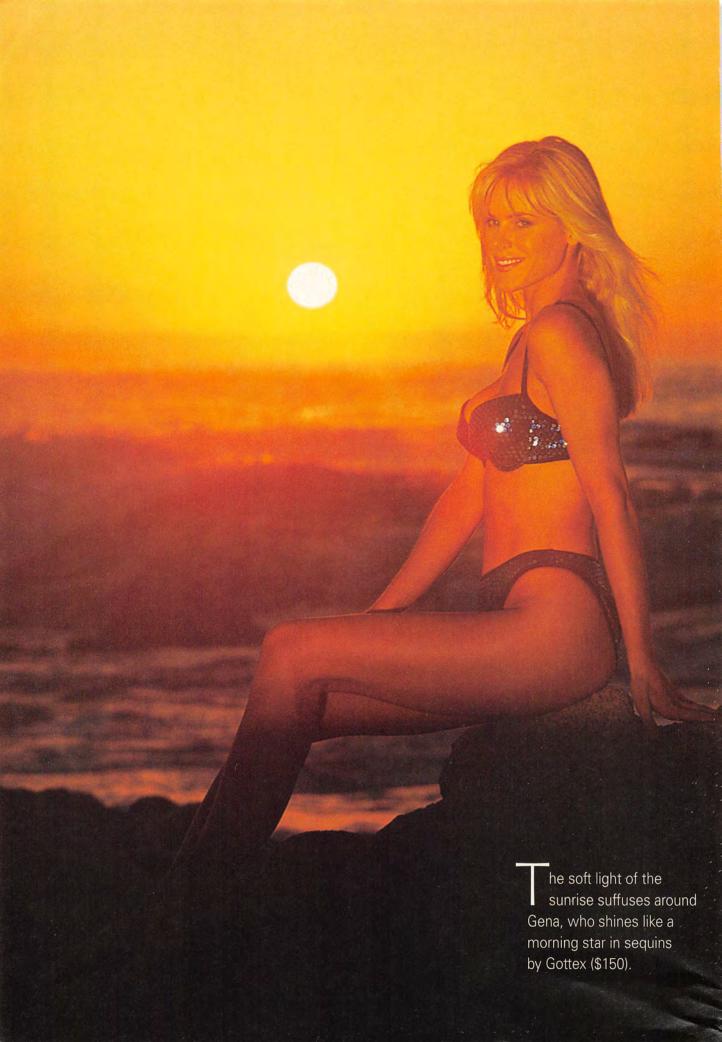


awn sends hugs and kisses in her Sunset Beach twopiece "Kisses" suit (\$60). At right, Gena dreams of sunsets on the secluded sands of Cabo. Bikini by Christina (\$48).









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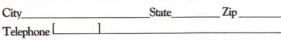
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nothing at all, simply send back the response
card by the date specified. You'll always have
at least 10 days to decide. If you ever have less
than 10 days and receive a selection you don't
want, just return it to us at our expense.

• From the mement you inin CDHQ, you can loo

From the moment you join CDHQ, you can loo forward to big savings. And, from time to time, after you purchase your first CD, you'll receive offers which will enable you to purchase CDs for up to 66% off our regular prices, which allows you to indulge in lots of music without sacrificing—say—food. (A shipping and han dling charge will be added to each selection.)

So take advantage of our 10-day risk-free trie.
 Flip through the catalog and scan the membership info. If you decide you're not interested, jureturn everything to us at our expense — there no further obligation.

If the CDHQ application is missing, write to CDHQ, 3109 Canterbury Court, Dept. T Bloomington, IN 47404-7004

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▲ Contains explicit lyrics which may be objectionable to some members

QCQ-AP



Fill out and redeem this \$100 coupon to be automatically entered.

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Fill out all information below and redeem at store to be automatically entered.

till day and imperimentally a profit and	
NAME	
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CITY	
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See rules on back.



PRIZE

- A WALK-ON ROLE IN A BAYWATCH EPISODE
- HAVE LUNCH ON THE **BAYWATCH SET**
- ALL EXPENSE PAID TRIP FOR TWO TO HOLLYWOOD

Official Baywatch Jackets

Official Baywatch **Beach Towels**

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FOR INSTANT ENTRY FILL OUT COUPON ON REVERSE SIDE AND REDEEM

AQUA VELVA WALK-ON SWEEPSTAKES OFFICIAL SWEEPSTAKES RULES (NO PURCHASE NECESSARY) 1. NO PURCHASE NECESSARY: Sweepstakes begins on January 29, 1996 and ends on June 15, 1996. 2. HOW TO ENTER: You are automatically entered in the sweepstakes by filling out and redeeming the store coupon by June 15, 1996. Coupon entries must be legible and complete with name, address and phone number to be valid. Do Not Mail Coupons. If you do not wish to redeem the coupon, but wish to enter the sweepstakes, hand print your name, address and phone # on a 3 1/2" x 5" card along with the words, "AQUA VELVA WALK-ON SWEEPSTAKES", and mail to "AQUA VELYA WALK-ON SWEEPSTAKES", P.O. BOX 7777-X935, MOUNT PROSPECT, IL 60056-7777. You may enter as often as you wish, but each entry must be mailed separately. Mechanical reproductions are prohibited. Entries must be postmarked by June 15, 1996 and received by June 30,1996. All entries become the property of the sponsor and none will be returned. Sponsor assumes no responsibility for lost, late, misdirected, mutilated, illegible, incomplete or postage due mail or entries or coupons redeemed late or misredeemed by retailers. 3. Winners will be determined in a random drawing from all entries received on or about August 15, 1996, conducted by INSIDE SPORTS in-house promotion department whose decisions are final and binding in all matters relating to the sweepstakes. Prize winners will be notified by mail. 4. Prizes are: One (1) Grand Prize- One (1) three day. two night trip for two to Los Angeles, California to have a walk-on part in the taping of a Baywatch episode. Walk-on part for winner only. Dates of episode to be determined by Baywatch, however there is no guarantee that winner's part will be aired after the final cut of the show. Prize includes economy class round trip airfare from airport nearest winner's home, accommodations (double occupancy), meal allowance, set tour and lunch on back lot. Taxes, personal services, gratuities and all other items not specified herein are not included and are winner's sole responsibility. MAXIMUM VALUE OF TRIP: \$4,000. Ten (10) First Prizes: Cotton/fleece Baywatch Jacket. Approximate retail value: \$58.00. Twenty Five (25) Second Prizes: Baywatch beach towel. Approximate retail value: \$9.00. TOTAL APPROXIMATE PRIZE VALUE: \$4,805. Prizes are nontransferable, no prize substitutions except at sponsors sole discretion due to unavailability, in which case a prize of equal or greater value will be awarded. Baywatch trip dates and walk-on taping are limited to Baywatch producers choice (dates to be determined) and must be taken during the actual taping dates or prize will be forfeited in its entirety and an alternative winner will be drawn, Limit one prize per household or family. All claimed prizes will be awarded. Odds of winning are dependent upon the total number of eligible entries received. 5. Eligibility: Participation in Sweepstakes is open to residents of the United States, 18 years of age or older except employees of JB Williams, INSIDE SPORTS, Inc., Baywatch or All American Communications, Inc., their subsidiaries, affiliates, distributors, sales representatives, advertising and promotion agencies, and the immediate families or households of each. Sweepstakes is void where prohibited by law and is subject to all federal State and local laws and regulations. Taxes on prizes are the sole responsibility of the winners. By participating entrants agree to abide by and be bound by the Official Sweepstakes Rules and the decisions of the judges. By accepting prize winners agree to the use of their names and/or likenesses for advertising and publicity purposes without additional compensation except where prohibited. Winners may be required to sign and return an affidavit of eligibility, release of liability and publicity release within fourteen (14) days of notification or prize will be forfeited and an alternate winner will be drawn. Grand prize winner's guest will be required to sign and return a liability/publicity release prior to travel. 6. For a list of prize winners send a self-addressed, stamped envelope by June 15, 1996 to: "AQUA YELYA WALK-ON SWEEPSTAKES", WINNERS LIST, P.O. BOX 7777-X945, MOUNT PROSPECT, IL 60056-7777

GRAND PRIZE

- A WALK-ON ROLE IN A BAYWATCH EPISODE
- HAVE LUNCH ON THE BAYWATCH SET
- ALL EXPENSE PAID TRIP FOR TWO TO HOLLYWOOD

Official
Baywatch
Jackets

2 PRIA 25 Official Baywatch

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